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THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS,

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.50 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

J. F. DUNLAP,

Attorney at Law. Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa. All business promptly attended to. (may5-72-1y.

J. E. BLAINE, Physician and Surgeon. Office of the late Dr. Geo. Allison, Third street, Beaver, Pa. may8-6m.

H. J. CHANDLER, Dentist, office over Mr. Thos. Allison's store, Beaver, Pa. Great care taken in all operations, and warranted to give satisfaction. Give me a call. mar27-1y.

JAMES CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office on 3d st., in the rooms formerly occupied by the late Judge Cunningham. All business entrusted to him will receive *prompt* and *careful* attention. jea21;1y

JOHN B YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st., east of the Court House. Business promptly attended to. apr27;1y

J. H. McELHERRY, Attorney at Law. Office on Third st., below the Court House. All business promptly attended to. jea21, 70tf

C. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar30;70;1y

DR. J. S. McNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, three doors west of the Court House. apr13'71;1y

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. [sep29;1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andriessen Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. (sep8;1y.

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHAS COALE, Dealer in paints, oil, glass, nails, plate-glass, looking-glasses, frames, garden and flower-seeds and fancy fowls. Falls street, New Brighton. [sep27-71-1y

WISENER & BINGHAM, manufacturers of carriages, buggies, spring-wagons, buck-wagons and vehicles of every description, Bridge St. Both practical workmen. Successors to George Metz. mar8-1y

F. LANGNECKER, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Repairing neatly executed, Broadway, near Falls-st. nov17-71-1y

J. W. NIPPERT, Baker & Confectioner; Ice-cream, Oysters and Game in season. Balls, Pic-Nics, Weddings, &c., supplied. nov1

T. N. SMITH, opposite *Press* office, Broadway. Dealer in the best building hardware, glass, nails and putty, which he furnishes to contractors and builders cheap for cash. oct25-71-1y

H. & F. METZ, Bridge street, dealers in fresh meat and fat cattle, will visit Beaver on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. oct25'71-1y

C. EVERARD—Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions Queensware, &c. Highest price for good butter and produce generally. Opposite Presbyterian church, Broadway. [sep27-71-1y

C. F. WINTER,—Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, 224 Broadway sep27-71-1y

W. H. McDONALD, Dealer in Fine Teas, choice Family Groceries, Queensware, glassware, Woodenware, Willow ware, &c Broadway, near Falls-st sep27-71-1y

R. TUTTLE, M. D.—222 Broadway, New Brighton, makes the treatment of chronic diseases and female weaknesses a specialty. Consultation free to the poor every Sunday from 1 to 4 o'clock, p. m. sep27-71-1y

J. McCLAIN—Photograph Gallery. Every variety of Pictures neatly executed. Corner of 5th and Broadway, New Brighton. [sep27

W. M. WALLACE, Dealer in Italian & American Marble, Manufactures Monuments, Grave Stones & is able to name the prices. Hallroad st near new Depot, New Brighton. [sep27

H. H. MILLS, Billiards, Tobacco, Cigars and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Broadway, 2d door above Allen st sep27-71-1y

HOSTEAD & HARTZOG, Dealers in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, near Stemon's Confectionery, Broadway [e21-1y

DON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON, meals at all hours, table supplied with the delicacies of the season. Wm. Kland cor. of Paul and Broadway my24'71-1y

PROSPECT MOUNT NURSERIES.—Evergreens and small Fruits. Three miles east of N. Brighton. [sep29-71-1y] E. THOMAS

DIXON—GILLILAND & KERR, Druggists and Apothecaries, cor. Broadway and Falls st., New Brighton, Pa (Successors to I. B. Nesbit & Co.) feb22-71-1y

GEO F SIEMON, Bakery & Confectionery, R. R. street. Special attention given to weddings and balls, oysters and ice-cream. [sep14-1y

S. & J. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailors, Broadway, New Brighton. See adv [sep14;1y

H. SIMS, Photographer. Wilson's Block, Broadway. Best photographs from re-touched negatives sep14-1y

EVAN PUGH, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Shades, Fine Cornices & Notions, Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. [sep21 1y

BEAVER FALLS.

WM. ROBERTSON, Dealer in the justly celebrated Domestic Sewing Machine. Ladies call and be convinced. Main st., B. Falls. [sep27

D. STEWART & SON, Dealers in Yankee Notions &c. Main St., Beaver Falls. sep13;1y

BRIDGEWATER.

J. F. WEIYMAN, Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, Bridge St. Bridgewater [sep27,1y

J. C. MOLTER, dealer in Coal of all kinds. Bank at McKinley's Run. aug9'71-1y

JOSEPH HEIDEGGER, House and Sign Painter, Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. apr12'71,1y

A. BREHM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver Ware, Spectacles, &c. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. [feb15'71-1y

DANIEL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but experienced workmen employed. Shop in Bridge st. Bridgewater, Pa feb27'71-1y

JAMES PORTER, Tuner, Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge st, Bridgewater sep14-1y

A. BURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge st, Bridgewater, Pa. sep13,1y

ROCHESTER.

WILL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. [sep13,1y

W. BUECHING, German Apothecary & Druggist in Diamond, near Post office. Prescriptions carefully compounded. feb22,1y

GEORGE SCHLEHLIN, Agent, Bakery and Confectionery, Oysters and Ice Cream in season. Particular attention given to supplying Parties, Balls and Weddings on short notice. Diamond, Sec 13 1y.

MRS. BRISBIN Millinery, Fashionable Dress making & Ladies' Furnishing Goods. First door above Cross Store, New York st sep27-1y

NEGRAHAM BOYD, Manufacturer of Wagons, Coaches, Buggies, Spring-wagons, Sulkeys, &c. Blacksmithing and Horse-shoeing done in the best manner, Rochester, Pa. [sep29-1y

WEISLER & LINNENBRINK, Dealers in Choice Groceries, Flour, and Mill Feed of every description, cor Brighton & Adams streets, Rochester Pa sept.13,1y

JAMES H. CALKINS & CO., Well diggers, Coal and Rock Borers &c., Rochester Pa., near the cemetery. sep29;1y

J. W. HANKINS—Dealer in Boots, Shoes of Gal. Oil's, and Agent for Singer's sewing machine, New York and B. St. Rochester

JOHN NEUBOUG, Gunsmith, New work, of the best material, made to order. All work warranted. Repairing neatly done. Prices Low. Adams St. Rochester Pa. jan18;1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds, Brighton st., above Flow Factory. See advt [sep13,1y

SAMUEL L. HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st. Rochester. [sep13;1y

SPEYERER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Boat stores, Iron & Nails. Cor Water & James sts

MILLER & CO., Contractors and Builders, Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c. Deal in Lumber Lath &c. Rochester [sep27-1y

SCOTT, BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to C. Lukins & Co., Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lumber Lath & Shingles. Rochester. apr8;1y

POWER'S LIVERY STABLE & COAL YARD, Seventh R. R station and the river [sep29-1y

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House. Good accommodations and good stable. Near B. R. Depot oct19,1y

J. D. MILLER, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Next to the Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct19;1y

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DR. J. S. WINANS, Electrical Physician. Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, 187 Washington avenue, Allegheny City, Pa [sep14,1y

VANPORT.

J. M. CORNELIUS & CO.—Dealers in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c Highest price paid for country produce. jan15-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. B. SNEAD, Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., dealer in Sawed and Planed LUMBER of all kinds. Flats and Barges built to order. jan9'71-1y

JOHN THORNILEY, Manufacturer of the Great Republic Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable extension top and centre. Fallston, Pa

N. D. CONE, M. D., late of Darlington, having removed to New Brighton, offers his medical services, in all its branches, to the people of the city and surrounding country. Office corner of Butler and Broadway. sep13;1y

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS,

Evergreens, Small Fruits, Asparagus Root

SEED POTATOES,

choice Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Dahlias, Gladias, &c &c., Wholesale and Retail by J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Nurserymen & Florists 112 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa [apr10-2m

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers his farm in Moon township, containing 97 acres for sale. On the farm is a log house, and a small log stable. Plenty of fruit on the premises. The land is all enclosed, and all cleared with the exception of twelve acres. A running stream of water passes close to the house. Plenty of locust and walnut timber on the tract. Terms moderate. All necessary information can be had by calling on the premises. GEORGE STONE. may4m.

COAL and NUT COAL *FOR SALE.*

The undersigned is operating a COAL BANK on McKinley's Run, about half way between Rochester and Bolesville, where he will be glad to receive orders for lump or nut coal. Orders can also be left at John May's, in Beaver, or at John Porris' in Beaver, or at the Argus office or at the residence of the undersigned on Market street, Bridgewater. Coal on the platform at all times. Coal delivered at short notice. Terms cash on delivery. Prices as low as the lowest. [jy5-1y] J. C. MOLTER.

Miscellaneous.

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet the old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

e9:tf

Cash for Old Iron.

IN small or large lots. 1,000 tons wanted immediately, of cast and wrought scrap iron, for which the highest price will be paid. Inquire of GREER & CO.,

Rochester, Pa.—March 13:tf.

J. D. RAMALEY'S OPERA Hat House,

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM,

No. 64 Fifth Avenue, PITTSBURGH

The Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

Goods sent to any address, on approval

may24 1y

SPEYERER & SONS

ARE RECEIVING

A LARGE and WELL SELECTED Stock of

NEW GOODS,

FROM THE EAST, bought at

LOWEST CASH PRICES;

CONSISTING OF

DRY-GOODS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

QUEENSWARE,

HOLLOWARE,

ROPE AND OAKUM,

FISHNETS TWINES,

And the First National

WHITE LEADS,

PAINTS,

DRY AND IN OIL;

AND A LARGE STOCK of OIL.

ALSO,

144 BARRELS

CANTON CITY Flour.

ALSO,

144 BARRELS FALCON FLOUR;

ALSO,

15 HOGSHEADS New Orleans SUGAR;

ALSO,

80 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES

ALSO,

150 *KEGS WHEELING NAILS;*

ALSO,

10 TONS OF WHEELING IRON,

—AT—

SPEYERER & SONS,

ROCHESTER, Pa.

April 19, 1872. 1y; chdgmays.

ROSADALIS

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS

have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore.
DR. T. J. BOYRIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR. F. O. DANNELLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY

J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
F. W. SMITH, Jackson, Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
B. HALL, Lima, O. do.
CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAM'L. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood, and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.
Manufacturing Chemists,
BALTIMORE, MD

ly26-1y

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

And Sold At

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH

Rags taken in exchange. [sep19;'69;1

CHIMNEY TOPS.

THE undersigned are manufacturing Chimney Tops, all Sizes, Plain and fancy. They have all the facilities for making a No. 1 article, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

S. J. JOHNSTON & SON,
may25'72;tf.] Vanport, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

CLOTHING STORE.

NEW GOODS!

SUMMER STOCK.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened

A New Stock of Goods,

OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR

Spring and Summer Wear.

He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE.

and in such a manner as will please his customers.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Call and see us before leaving your Orders Elsewhere

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.

may4;70;1y Bridgewater, Pa

John Moore,

DRUGGIST

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

Garden and Flower Seeds.

Paints, Oils.

AND

DYE STUFFS:

ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;

GLASS & PUTTY;

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES &

PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. (Dec7, '70tf

Pittsburgh Marbleized Mantel Works.

JAMES OLD,

193 *Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Also, RANGES, GRATES, &c., and particular attention paid to FURNACES, Public and Private Buildings [je5.3m.

STAR BASKETS.

THE BEST BASKETS in the Market, FOR FARMERS, GARDENERS GROCERS AND FAMILY USE.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTION LIST.

Address—

RANDAL KENT, Jr.

Star Basket Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

apr10;3m

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES

INSERTED TO

MOVE AND LOOK LIKE THE NATURAL EYE,

No Cutting or Pain Whatever.

ADDRESS—DR. G. W. SPENCER, Surgeon Artistic and Dentist, 254 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep13-1y.

Homes Still Larger FOR THE MILLION!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a *mild, healthy,* and *congenial* climate for one-third of their value five years hence.

THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States: *improved stock, grain* and *fruit* farms; *rice, sugar* and *cotton* plantations; *timber* and *mineral* lands; *city, village,* and *rural* residence, and *business* stands; *mills* and *mill sites, factories,* &c.

Write for *Land Register* containing description, location, price and terms of properties we have for sale. Address—B. W. CLARKE & CO.

The National Real Estate Agency,
477 and 479 *Penna. Avenue, Washington, D. C.*
may3;tf.

D. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woolen Blankets,
White and Colored and Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woolen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drilling, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hoisery,
Gloves,
& Mits.

Groceries

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also,

SALT

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec23'68;1y.—1y;chdgd.

HUTCHISON & CO.,

Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in

Iron and Wood Working Machinery,

STEAM PUMPS,

Horizontal and Vertical Steam Engines, Hose, Belting Packing and Mechanical Supplies,

Cor. Wood St. & 2d Ave.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agents for the Huntoon Steam Governor Knowles Patent Steam Pumps, Rider Cut Off & Caloric Engines, Union Stone Co.'s Emery Wheels.

Apr24 3m.

Agents Wanted.

Wanted immediately, four active, energetic men to act as Agents for the "NEW" WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE in *this county.* Only such men as can give good reference as to character and ability, and furnish a *Bond* need apply. We will pay *guaranteed salaries,* or *liberal commissions,* to *proper men.* Only such men as *really desire* to enter the business need apply. WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [mar6;1y

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Nov. 19th, 1871. Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 3.00 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP's.	EXP's.	MAIL.	EXP's
Pittsburgh	145AM	930AM	710AM	330PM
Rochester	252	1043	845	538
Salem				
Alliance	505	1535PM	1145	615
Canton				
Massillon				
Orrville	633	333	1 53PM	747
Wooster				
Mansfield	839	535	422	946
Crestline { A	910	610	500	1010
Crestline { D	930	635	610AM	1020
Bucyrus				
Upper Sandusky				
Forest	1053	828	750	1133AM
Lima	1152	950	900	1243
Van Wert				
Fort Wayne	310PM	1230AM	1140	955
Columbia				
Warsaw				
Plymouth	417	305	225PM	510
Valparaiso				
Chicago	720	550	630	820PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP's.	EXP's.	MAIL.	EXP's
Chicago	920AM	535PM	550AM	920PM
Valparaiso				
Plymouth	1205PM	905	945	1240AM
Warsaw				
Columbia				
Fort Wayne	230	1 35	1240PM	318
Van Wert				
Lima	420	142AM	305	505
Forest	520	250	420	622
Upper Sandusky				
Bucyrus				
Crestline { A	640	420	800	805
Crestline { D	700	430	1130AM	830
Mansfield	788	500	1236PM	904
Wooster				
Orrville	920	700	225	1119
Massillon				
Canton				
Alliance	1100	850	440	1 15PM
Salem				
Rochester	104AM	1105	717	837
Pittsburgh	210	1210PM	835	445

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:00 p. m; New Castle, 3.55 p. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5.15 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:00 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 9:35 a. m. Youngstown, 10:30, a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:20 a. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 10:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2:00 p. m; arrives New Castle, 4:45 p. m.

F. R MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD,

On and after Nov 19th 1871, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP.	ACCOM
Cleveland	840AM	1215PM	355PM
Euclid Street			
Hudson	1040	124	505
Ravenna	1130	156	533
Alliance	1150	234	615
Bayard	1202PM	302	
Wellsville	125	440	
Pittsburgh	400	640	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	610AM	210PM	
Wellsville	900	440	
Bayard	1035	534	
Alliance	1135	630	725AM
Ravenna	1220PM	714	815
Hudson	1253	734	855
Euclid Street			
Cleveland	310	845	1010

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXP's	ACCOM
Bellair	545AM		200PM	
Bridgeport	555		210	
Steubenville	700		315	
Wellsville	815	155PM	440	
Smith's Ferry				
Beaver				
Rochester	930	255	535	
Pittsburgh	1040	400	640	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	630AM	210PM	425PM	
Rochester	740	310	535	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry				
Wellsville	855	410	700	
Steubenville	955	540		
Bridgeport	1057	638		
Bellair	1110	650		

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves.	Arrives.
N. Philadelphia 6:40a.m.	Bayard 9:45 a m.
Bayard 4:10 p. m.	N. Philadelphia 8:00 p.m.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

Successors to Reinaman.

MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

42 5TH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.,

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

DEALERS IN FINE JEWELRY

Watches, Diamonds, Silver & Plated-Ware, Seth Thomas' Clocks,

Fine Table Cutlery, French Clocks,

REGULATORS, BRONZES,

FINE SWISS WATCHES,
AMERICAN WATCHES,
JULES JERGENSEN,
WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY,
EDWARD PEREYGAUX,
ELGIN WATCH COMPANY
VACHESON & CONSTANTINE,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
CHARLES E. JACOT,
E. HOWARD & CO.

"THE ZIMERMAN WATCH," made by CARL ZIMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch offered to the public, both in finish and time-keeping (but excepting the Frodsham.)

MEYRAN & SEIDEL,
nov29-1y] SOLE AGENTS.

1872. Spring and Summer. 1872.

Boots, Shoes & Gaiters!

J. H. BORLAND,

Nos. 53 and 55 Wood Street,

Has just received one of the Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest Stocks, brought direct from the Manufactories for cash, before the recent advance in Leather, and will be sold at the lowest New York and Boston Prices. Philadelphia City Made Goods at Manufacturers' prices, thus saving freight and expense

NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.

Special inducements offered to Cash or Short Time Buyers. Eastern bills duplicated. All Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. Call and examine my stock and prices, at

J. H. BORLAND'S,
53 & 55 Wood Street,
[apr10-tf

T. J. CHANDLER,
Dentist, still continues to perform all operations in the dental profession at his office, Beaver station, Rochester. All who favor him with a call may expect to have their work done in the best possible manner and the most reasonable terms.

The books of the late firm of T. J. CHANDLER & SON are in his hands, where all who have accounts will please call immediately and settle the same.

may1 '72;1y

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SELECT POETRY.

GRANDMOTHERS.

Grandmothers are very nice folks,
They beat all the aunts in creation;
They let a chap do as he likes,
And don't worry about education.

I'm sure I can't see it at all,
What a poor fellow ever could do
For apples, and peanies, and cakes,
Without a grandmother or two.

Grandmothers speak softly to "ma's"
To let a boy have a good time;
Sometimes they will whisper, its true,
Pother way when a boy wants to climb.

Grandmothers have muffins for tea,
And pies, a whole row in the cellar,
And they're apt (if they know it in time)
To make chicken pies for a "feller."

And if he is bad now and then,
And makes a great racketing noise,
They only look over their specs,
And say, "Ah, those boys will be boys."

"Life is only so short at the best;
Let the children be happy to-day."
Then they look a while at the sky,
And the bills that are far, far away.

Quite as often as twilight comes on,
Grandmothers sing hymns, very low,
To themselves as they rock by the fire,
About Heaven, and when they shall go.

And then, a boy stopping to think,
Will find a hot tear in his eye,
To know what will come at the last:
For grandmothers all have to die.

I wish they could stay here and pray,
For a boy needs their prayers ev'ry night;
Some boys more than others, I s'pose;
Such as I need a wonderful sight.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

[From Harper's Weekly.]

SUMMER SWEETINGS.

A Lively Story with a Pleasing Finale.

"You might take a basket of those summer sweetings down to Widow Small's, Bert."

"Yes, mother mine, if you pay me."

"It won't take you ten minutes."

"No? Where does she live?"

"Follow the orchard wall, and turn down Lovers' lane. It's the first cottage on your left. The servants tell me they never receive letters, and it was so decided when the whole body was convillised. They were very nice letters too!"

Bert turned a little pale. He vaguely remembered that at different periods he had believed himself seriously 'smitten' with Maria's charms and had, no doubt, written in a strain becoming a lover, but how ardently or how explicitly he could not recall. he knew that there had been a breach of promise case away back in the experience of one of his ancestors; and though the case had not gone against him, yet he had never fully recovered the tone of his sensibilities, which had received such a shock.

"Give them to me," said Bert, reaching his hand for them.

"Will you give me anything in return of equal value? Will you give me the nosegay in your buttonhole?"

"It is beginning to fade. No, Miss Upton."

"Come into the garden, and I will give you a fresh one."

"Thanks."

He followed into the garden where she made a selection, and throwing Mrs. Small's gift aside, put her own in its place. When she had finished, he picked up the faded flower and pressed it into his pocket-book.

"Oh," said Maria, "a souviner of some——" The words broke off in her throat. "Who gave it to you?" abruptly.

"The widow Small," said Bert, smiling.

"Come, you are teasing me. You shan't see a single letter, and they are ever so interesting!"

"How could they be otherwise when you were their subject?"

And then Caroline called to them that she was going home, and the conference ended.

So it happened that Bert temporized, with that dreadful hint of his letters being read in court for the diversion of the townsfolk hanging over his head. Had he been quite certain of their contents he might have defied them; but he was aware that a young man in the first enthrallment of fancy allows his enthusiasm to run away with his prudence. But all this did not prevent him from going daily to Mrs. Small's for his bouquet which, by the way, he sometimes carried to Maria Upton, a sacrifice to Nemesis; and these daily calls at the cottage in Lover's lane became like daily bread to the hungry. He lived for them, counted the hours till it was time to set forth, prolonged them till the hostess was feign to spread her little tea-table and invite her guest to drink nectar from china, and to taste ambrosia home-made. Sometimes, when the nights were warm, they took tea in the little arbor, with roses nodding in at the archway, and honeysuckles climbing the lattice, and mignonette spicing the dewy air; and there the moon would find them, listening to the sleepy notes of the thrushes in the hedge, or talking of the dim, delicious future as if it were some enchanted land toward which they were journeying together.

One evening, as she bade him good-night on her doorstep, he felt her hand tremble in his.

"What is it?" he asked. "Did you see a ghost among the plum-trees?"

"Something startled me. I saw—I thought I saw a face among the shrubbery."

"Whose face?"

"Oh, perhaps I was mistaken! It was a shadow projected from a fancy, maybe."

"You are getting nervous, little one. You must not live here alone."

And the next evening, when Mr. Greaterex loitered to the cottage, he found she had followed his advice; the doors of the house were closed, and the placards "To Let" were in the windows. The widow Small had vanished like the vision in a fairy story. Mr. Berthold Greaterex was beside himself, and ready to brave anything in Maria Upton's power. What did a breach of promise signify in comparison with losing his love? Let those laugh who win.

Somebody had seen a person answering to the description of Mrs. Small take the noon train for New York that day. Bert followed without more delay, and wasted a week in hanging about the city before he betook himself to the house of his friend Mrs. Aberneth, in the suburbs. One afternoon, as he was turning over some engravings in the parlor with Kate Aberneth, little Charlie burst into the room in tears, sobbing out that—

"Miss Van Orme's gone and dead herself—in the school-room! Charlie didn't do it! Charlie only said: 'Mr Greaterex is courting-sister Kate in the parlor, Miss Van Orme;' and Mary said: 'Hush you silly boy;' and Charlie was mad, and said that ma said so herself, and threw the primer at Mary; and then Miss Van Orme looked all white-like and shut her eyes, and won't talk; and Mary said: 'Now you've done it, Charlie!' Did Charlie?"

"Oh, you horrid boy!" cried Kate Aberneth. You are always in mischief. I suppose Miss Van Orme has fainted. Go and tell mamma."

"Who is Miss Van Orme?" asked Bert.

"Only the nursery governess. We do have such a bother with them. One has a temper, another has headaches—and now, when we thought we had got a jewel, here she is fainting!"

"I think we ought to try and revive her," said Bert, taking Charlie's hand, while Kate led the way. But when they reached the school-room Miss Van Orme had recovered her senses, and was sitting in an arm-chair, while Mary vigorously fanned her pallid face.

"For mercy's sake, what made you faint, Miss Orme?" cried

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., June 12th, 1872.

As a great deal is being said just now about the signing of Jeff. Davis' bail bond, we give the bond itself, the names of its endorsers, and a history of the circumstances under which it was given, in this week's ARGUS. It will be seen that while Horace Greeley, the nominee of the Cincinnati convention was the first to sign it Gerrett Smith, the most conspicuous delegate in the Philadelphia convention last week, was the second.

HORACE GREELEY is charged with "eating dirt" in order to get the southern vote. We incline to the belief that Horace and his friends can now make a similar charge against General Grant, and back it up with the strongest possible proof. Colonel Swan of West Virginia is a cousin to General Grant, and was a delegate from that state to the Philadelphia Convention. He filled a place in that convention as member of the committee on resolutions and here is what he *did* while serving in that capacity:

Last evening in the committee on resolutions, Col. Swan of West Virginia, stated that he had been in the confederate service, and made a speech stating that he thought that the time had now arrived when the government could afford to be magnanimous, and a plank should be inserted in the platform giving pensions to widows and orphans of confederate soldiers who fell in war.

THE total reduction in the revenue by the new tariff and tax bill is $53,657,279. The duty on salt in bulk is eight cents; in bags, sacks, barrels and other packages, twelve cents.—Pre-existing duties are reduced ten per cent. on all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton is the component part or chief value; on all manufactures wholly or in part wool, or hair of alpaca or other like animals; on all iron, steel and other metals, which includes pig iron; but a duty of fifteen dollars per ton is imposed on moisic iron, made from sand ore by one process. The specific reductions on copper and lead were stricken out, as these metals are now included in the ten per cent. reduction. The tariff does not touch wines or liquors.

THERE was an attempt made in the House of Representatives on Saturday to pass the Sundry Civil Service appropriation bill, with the odious amendment of the Senate giving the power to the President to carry the bayonet to every election district in the Union; but it failed, and the bill was referred to a conference committee. That committee met immediately on the adjournment of the House; and, after considerable debate and the withdrawal of two of its members, agreed to report back the bill with the objectionable amendment. The question was, at this writing, whether it would be the best policy to let it pass, or defeat it by dilatory motions. In the latter case, it is said an extra session would be immediately called by the President, when the coveted power would be voted to him. Indeed; it is said the President has already prepared his proclamation for an extra session in the event of a defeat of this measure for controlling elections. Comment is uncalled for.

THE present revolution in political parties is developing some curious phases. Here is one of them: After Mr. Sumner's speech in the Senate the other day, in which he arraigned President Grant very sharply, Gen. Logan took the floor and warmly defended the Executive, and applied some very harsh epithets to the Massachusetts senator. Two or three days had only elapsed when General Kilpatrick, at a great Greeley ratification meeting in New York city, took occasion to tell what he knew about Senator Sumner's traducer. He said:

I wish no controversy with Gen Logan. I don't know, however, that he and I would widely differ if we should come to a full understanding. I have labored with him on this platform or any other before the people of this country in the common cause and discuss the issues of the hour. I have been a tried friend, have fought with him in the good fight, we have tented and marched and battled together. I honor him as a soldier, and I despise him as a politician. For two long years, gentlemen, Gen Logan has not been able to find language sufficiently strong to manifest his utter detestation of Gen Grant and the Administration. But two weeks since, in consultation with friends of mine in Washington, Gen Logan was organizing means for the defeat of Gen Grant as the head of Philadelphia, and how he stigmatizes as "Grant and Boutwell America's first citizen Charles Sumner, because he had the manhood to protest against the glaring iniquities of the present Administration.

If Gen. Kilpatrick tells the truth, Gen. Logan throws himself open to the suspicion that he has been "seen" by some one in Gen. Grant's interest.

EVEN in the delegations to the nominating Convention at Philadelphia, there was a lack of harmony as the following will show:

The West Virginia delegation met at the St. Lawrence Hotel at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. When it was called to order, ex-Gov. P. H. Pierpont rose and said that he owed it to himself and to the country to make a frank statement. He was one of the first to aid in organizing and sustaining the Republican party; he had devoted his best energies to it in sunshine and in storm, and had braved everything to give success to its principles, and would do so still. He had hoped, when selected without solicitation to come as a delegate to this Convention, that there might be still an opportunity to save the party by the nomination of an acceptable Presidential candidate—one who would obey the laws and respect the popular will. But it is now evident that it was hoping against hope; that this is not a meeting for deliberation as to the interests of the Republican party, or of the country, but a meeting to obey the exacting demands of arrogant power. Neither the admonitions of Cincinnati nor of Sumner are heeded, and it is resolved to destroy the organization to gratify a mere personal Government. I therefore withdraw from the delegation, and give you this timely notice to fill my place. I shall then be free to give my honest support to Horace Greeley.

Gov. Pierpont's speech was like a bomb-shell in the delegation. Not a word was said in answer, and he withdrew from the meeting.

Lieut.-Gov. Mueller of Ohio, when elected Vice-President of the delegation, Monday, informed his fellow delegates that he was opposed to Grant, and should be glad to see some other candidate elected. Gov. Mueller is a German of large influence in Northern Ohio. Two of the Ohio delegates, in speaking of Mueller's declaration to-day, said they sympathized with him and would be glad to drop Grant and take up Boutwell but knew it was hopeless to try to accomplish anything in that direction.

THERE is no disguising the fact that Gen. Hartranft was a very unwise choice as the Republican candidate for Governor. A majority of the press west of the mountains opposed his nomination, and after he was placed upon the ticket, hoisted his name at the mast-head under protest. This was the case also in the east—many of the papers refusing to hoist his name at all. Among them the Philadelphia *Press* and Lancaster *Express*, two of the leading Republican papers in the State. Nominations made by the dictation of party cabals, regardless of character for integrity and eminent ability, are dead weights upon party success.

FORNEY, in his daily *Press* of Wednesday last, after stating that numerous delegates to the Philadelphia Convention from different sections of the State had called on him for his views in regard to the prospects of the party in Pennsylvania, tells them that Grant could carry the State by a Jacksonian majority were he unclogged with the dead weights of Hartranft and Allen, and proceeds to say:

Unfortunately we have a State election in October when we elect a Governor, Auditor General, a Supreme Judge, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March 1873. Foreseeing the importance of this leading contest, *The Press* advocated six months anterior to our State Convention, for the very best nominations for State officers. We urged over and over again that, however strong Grant might be, he was not strong enough to pull through a set of bad State and local nominations. Events in New York proved irresistible corruption among the Democrats, and the conviction of officers in our own ranks in Philadelphia intensified the justice and vindicated the necessity of this warning. We pleaded not only for our own welfare as a State—not only for our own honor as a people—but for the re-election of General Grant if it was still in vain. The State Convention selected candidates for State officers, two of whom were openly repudiated by a number of Republican papers and a number of Republican conties refused to indorse three nominations. *The Press* has been loudly and persecutingly slandered as the secret enemy of President Grant's re-election. At this time Philadelphia is crowded with visitors, among whom are thousands of men from the interior of Pennsylvania. Our editorial room has been thronged with Grant men who say they never will vote for the State ticket unless it is radically and immediately changed. There are ten wards every one of which Greeley will carry, and by fifteen hundred majority. Greeley men are for Grant first and last, but they declare that they cannot support the State nominees two of whom are open to serious objections and accusations. The strangers from other Commonwealths, the delegates and visitors from other States, have doubtless heard from our best Republicans.

The frank expression of this unbiassed judgment and resolve we see ready for any sacrifice to make Grant's re election a sure thing, but we are now convinced that any concession to an unsound public sentiment will amount to nothing unless it is made clear that Gen. Hartranft is innocent of all complicity with the use of the public funds while discharging his duties as Auditor General. If this can be established, he will succeed. If not no power can make him Governor. What adds to our local difficulties, is the oppression of a most offensive personal rule. Intrenched in office, supplied in corporate power, arrogant from a long possession of spoils of all sorts, the rule has advanced from an excessive reward of its claims to a remorseless proscription of those who refused to bow to it. There is not a county in our State in which it has not defied and outraged public opinion, either by a preference of the unworthy or by a banishment of the worthy; and now, so satisfied of its control, it is seeking to pack our delegates to the national Convention by complimentary candidature for Vice President whose only merit is that he is the son of the head of the despotism—Simon Cameron. The People exposed our State Convention to defeat for Secretary Curtin or Governor Wilson for that office. It was muzzled by order, and if to-day the delegates do not vote as we have indicated, and as they were yesterday instructed to do, it will only be because the attempt has aroused the indignation of their constituents now on the ground. There are some independent soldiers in the opposition who will, we hope, protect against it if it is persevered in.

We speak for no man or men; we echo no resentment; we plead for the Republican party of Pennsylvania, long oppressed by this most odious personal rule. We plead for Grant, whose great name is employed to frighten timid men into submission, and we assert that candidates from the disfranchised Republicans of the State shall be substituted for Hartranft and Allen, but we do say that our power as a Republican journal will be impaired in the defeat in October which Hartranft's success alone will, we believe, in an honest name, but does he not know that there is a deep and determined purpose among many of the Republicans of various sections of the State not to support him. Need we tell him and his friends of the sentiment in Philadelphia, at Lancaster, Chester, Lycoming, Wyoming, Allegheny, Cambria, Venango, Lebanon, York and other counties. They refuse to be overwhelmed in shame. Will they be condemned in duty? The candidate for Auditor General, Col. Allen of Warren, is, we are glad to believe, ready to retire. He is a good fellow, and would command a demonstration even more emphatic. The Republican party is in a crisis, and no delay can save it but bold and unselfish action. Our friends from other States will now, perhaps be able to understand the *Cause of The Press*, and for themselves answer their own questions so often put to us: "Can you carry Grant in November if you lose Pennsylvania in October?"

We only wish the spirit that animated the party of the past might be infused into the party of the present. In other days a good man refused to serve in any position; or to run as a candidate against the wish of the people, and to-day it is a very rare thing to ask of those who wield this despotic personal rule, and who monopolize the patronage of nation, city, and State, to yield to a public sentiment that can really be ascertained, but will no longer consent to be defied.

THREE leading Republican dailies—the Syracuse N. Y. *Standard*, the Lockport Daily *Times*, N. Y. and the Philadelphia *Post*—hauled down the Grant flag last week, and came out in favor of Greeley and Brown.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In accordance with the call, the Republican Convention met in Philadelphia June 5th, and the first day was occupied in the preliminary work of organization, appointment of committees, speech making and electioneering for the Vice Presidency—the nomination of Grant having been determined on long ago, and the present formalities would simply be a ratification of that action.

On Friday morning, when the Convention met, prayer was offered by Rev. D. Harper. Each state was to be called in alphabetical order, and entitled to double its Senatorial and Representative vote. The rules of the U. S. House of Representatives were adopted for the government of the action of the Convention. It was agreed that all resolutions should be referred to Committee without reading. The Ex-Rebel, Gen. Carter, made a speech against Greeley and in favor of Grant and was loudly cheered. After several speeches, in reference to Ku-Klux outrages and calling upon Congress to pass the habeas corpus and suspension and enforcement bill, the roll of states was called and the Chairman announced the unanimous nomination of Ulyssis S. Grant, for President. The announcement was greeted with loud cheers and singing of the Hymn "Glory, Glory Hallalujah," the band playing "Yankee Doodle."

Nominations were made for Vice President, but before the roll of States was called, the following platform was adopted:

PLATFORM.

The Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th and sixth days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history, and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

First.—During eleven years of supremacy it has accepted, with grand courage, the solemn duties of the times. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage, an exhibition of unparalleled magnanimity; it criminally punished no man for political offences and warmly welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased with a firm hand the resultant discords of a great war, and initiated a wise policy toward the Indians. The Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generally aided and successfully conducted; the public lands freely given to actual settlers, immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgment of naturalized citizens' rights secured from European powers; a uniform national currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the national credit sustained under most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates; the revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied; despite annual large reductions of rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during General Grant's Presidency at the rate of one hundred million dollars a year; a great financial crisis has been avoided, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land; menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed chiefly of those who have resisted every step of beneficial progress.

Second.—Complete liberty and exact equality in the employment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and federal legislation; neither law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Third.—The recent amendments to the national constitution should be cordially sustained, because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can safely be entrusted only to the party that secured the amendments.

Fourth.—The National Government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all the people who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth.—Any system of civil service under which subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform or a system of by-laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life tenure to office.

Sixth.—We are opposed to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

Seventh.—The annual revenues, after paying current debts, should furnish a moderate balance for a reduction of the principal, and the revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax, on tobacco and liquors, raised by duties on importations, the duties of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor and promote the industries, growth and prosperity of the whole country.

Eighth.—We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and grateful people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged and who, in the line of duty, became disabled, without regard to length of service or cause of such discharge.

Ninth.—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance, "once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned and the American idea of an individual's right to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Government; and we urge a continual and careful encouragement and protection to voluntary immigration.

Tenth.—The franking privilege ought to be abolished and the way prepared for a speedy reduction in the rates of postage.

Eleventh.—Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognizes the duty of so changing legislation as to afford full protection and the amplest field for capital, and for labor, the creator of capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

Twelfth.—We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

Thirteenth.—We denounce repudiation of the public debt in any form or disguise as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt and of the rates of interest upon the balance and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payment.

Fourteenth.—The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to wider fields of usefulness is received with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

Fifteenth.—We heartily approve the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion, and rejoicing in the growth of peace and national feeling throughout the land.

Sixteenth.—The Republican party propose to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the States and to the Federal Government. It disapproves of a resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evil by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either State or national Government.

Seventeenth.—It is the duty of the general Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship building.

Eighteenth.—We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, sound judgement, practical wisdom, incorruptible integrity and illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant commended him to the heart of the American people, and with him at our head we start to-day on a new march to victory.

The reading was frequently interrupted by subdued applause. The section referring to loyal women was read a second time, in response to a request, and was received with laughter and applause.

On motion of General Burnside the platform was adopted.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The President ordered the roll to be called for a vote by States on nomination of candidates for Vice President. At the conclusion of the call, pending which the excitement was intense, it was declared as follows: Colfax, 321; Wilson, 364½.

Three hundred and seventy-seven votes were necessary to a choice. Virginia at this juncture changed twenty of her votes from Lewis to Wilson and the remaining two to Colfax. This gave Wilson 384½ and his nomination was assured. Various States hurriedly changed to Wilson, until ex-Senator Henry Lane, of Indiana, moved that the nomination of that good man and distinguished patriot be made unanimous, which was carried with great cheering, and now, again, the entire audience rose to its feet, frantically applauding the result and ending with three cheers for the completed ticket.

The President then officially announced that U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson are nominees of this Convention. This was an occasion of a fresh outburst of applause. When quiet was restored, he also announced that he would inform the nominees of the action of the Convention.

HERE AND THERE.

—Fashionable mothers take notice. A very distinguished Paris physician says he believes that during the twenty years he has practised his profession, twenty thousand children have been carried to the cemeteries, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms.

—"Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind." A lawyer and a constable entering a car on the Savannah and Charleston Railroad one day last week, a man in the car hastily arose and leaped from the train, which was going over a tressle bridge at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The officer was not in pursuit of him.

—The gold and silver product of the country is steadily increasing. The total product in 1869 was $61,500,000; for 1870, $66,000,000; for 1871 partly estimated, $70,000,000. Since the California mines became productive, in 1848, precious metals to the value of more than a thousand millions have been taken from the American mines.

—In reply to a congratulatory despatch from a meeting of admiring Jerseymen, Mr. Greeley sent the following telegram: "Look out for the tricks of the enemy. I am taking it calmly. The tokens are unerring." This is as the chairman read it to the meeting: "Lift up your fiddlesticks while the air is balmy, and look out for rotten herring."

—Some aristocratic young men who have money and plenty of time are going to "cross the duck pond this summah, just to see how the old thing woke, ye know, among the people on the other side, ye know." They will return in the fall, speaking pigeon English and poor French, and for about six months after their return their conversation will amply repay a lover of fun who cannot afford to obtain it in the legitimate way of attending a circus.

—A negro member of the Texas Legislature was met upon the street with a large roll of greenbacks in his hand, looking at his pile, and chuckling so loud that he attracted the attention of a bystander, who said to him, "what are you laughing at, Jim?" Jim replied. "You see that money?" "Yes." "Well, boss, I just got that for my vote. I'se been bought four or five times in my life, but dis is de fust time I eber got de cash myself.

—A paradise of geologists is being opened up at Araphoe station, on the Kansas Pacific, where a well digger now at the depth of four hundred feet has for several days penetrated beds of fossil shale, filled with bacculites, ammonites and a general variety of creatures with long names.—Two hundred feet above he passed through a thick oyster bed, and at the depth of three hundred and eighty nine feet took out the upper jaw of a reptile with tusks an inch in length.

—A sudden and dangerous emergency sometimes brings out peculiar traits of human nature into strong relief. Out in Michigan a few days ago a man and his wife and two men both burdened with wives went out in a leaky boat, which sunk in the river. The husband and one unmarried man struck out vigorously for the shore while the other stopped and saved the woman at the risk of his own life. Probably the married man knew what he was about, but we pity him since his wife was rescued.

—The latest Western wonder is the appearance of phantom trains on the Madison division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. The visionary cars are said to have been seen by the conductor, engineer, brakemen, and passengers of the evening express, moving at a moderate rate of speed a short distance ahead of the express train. The superstitious are inclined to connect the appearance of this phantom train with the killing of a man a few nights previous by the evening express near the very place where the vision was first seen.

—There are five colored men in Congress. Elliot, a pure black, and the best man in the crowd, is a college graduate, lives in good style, drives fine horses, and talks eloquently. Rainey is almost white, and impresses those with whom he comes in contact as a gentleman. De Large is believed to be something of an adventurer. Benjamin Turner, of Alabama, is a fair representative of his race, with a somewhat high opinion of his own abilities. Josiah S. Wells, the Florida member, is a planter of passable education, unexceptionable in manner and deportment.

The New York *Bulletin* raises its voice against the dangers of overtrading, by calling attention to the vast accumulations of foreign goods in bond at that port. It says that in the case of coffee and tea the increase is especially conspicuous, and has probably arisen mainly from the expectation that the duties on these articles would be repealed. In dry goods, also, there is an important accumulation; and in spirits and wines. In some departments of business, the effect has been apparent in the marketing of large amounts of merchandise through the auction room at an important loss. If the importers are to be credited with ordinary caution, this condition of things will be followed by a curtailment of importations.

—The house of Fred. Douglass, burned recently in Rochester, New York, is described as an elegant mansion, with barn and outhouses, on Douglass Hill in the suburbs of that city. The building was erected by Mr. Douglass twenty-two years ago, and has been occupied by him as a residence since that time. It was built of wood, and was an easy prey to the devouring element. Mr. Douglass and family are in Washington, but the house was occupied by his son-in-law, W. Sprague, and family, who had a narrow escape from death, so rapid was the progress of the fire. The furniture saved was but of small value, excepting the valuable library and private papers. A cow, worth $100, and the coaches, buggies, harness, &c., in the barn were consumed, but Mr. Sprague succeeded in rescuing the horses. The fire originated in the barn and was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as there has been no light used in this building since last winter. Mr. Douglass's residence was surrounded by a beautiful grove, which was entirely destroyed; $11,000 in United States bonds, which were in the house, were burned.

HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Allegheny county, died at his residence in Allegheny city, on Thursday morning last of neuralgia of the heart. He was a profound lawyer, an eloquent speaker, a classic scholar and an eminent statesman. His speeches in Congress during and subsequent to the war, have been compared to those of Webster and Clay. He was a strong whig during the existence of that party, and at its demise became an ardent Republican.

DISASTROUS STORM.

Houses Unroofed and Blown Down—Hogs and Cattle Drowned—Crops Washed Out—Railroad Tracks Swept Away—The Destruction of Property Unprecedented.

IOWA CITY, June 7.—A tornado passed south of Iowa City last night, unroofing and tearing down houses, and killing stock. No person was injured. Orchards and crops were destroyed.

CANTON, ILL., June 7.—The most destructive rain storm for many years passed over this vicinity last night. Lowlands in every direction were flooded, and great destruction to crops is reported. Along the river bottom everything was washed away, houses, barns and stock. To the northeast of this city several houses were washed away, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. A large number of hogs and other stock was drowned. One farmer reports two hundred fat hogs and shoats gone.

To the southeast the losses are still more extensive. Fences, bridges, culverts, small buildings, railroad tracks, and everything moveable has been swept away. Seven narrow escapes from drowning are reported. One individual, who was compelled to move out in the storm, died from exposure this morning. All the coal mines are flooded east and south of this point. Southwest of Canton, on Spoon river, the damage is reported as still greater, but no particulars can be obtained as all communication is severed.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S BAIL BOND.

BEECHER ON IT.

From the Tribune, May 29, 1867

Mr. Beecher, in reply, spoke substantially as follows:

"Brother, I stand upon this question of the punishment of Davis just where I did two years ago. If it can be proved that he was privy to any scheme of assassination, or that he cruelly violated the laws of war, I say let him be tried and condignly punished. [Here there was some applause, which Mr. Beecher promptly checked, saying, "Hear all I have to say, and then applaud at homes if you want to."] But if he is charged with any offense, let him be tried for it. And I say that to detain a man in prison for months and years without a trial is atrocious. It is contrary to all constitutions, and all laws, and all justice. I have felt a profound mortification over the fact that such a thing was done in this land of liberty and law proposing to prevent the continuance of such a crime. If it had been necessary I would have become bail myself.—[Here Mr. Beecher criticised the character of Davis very sharply, but paused and went on as follows]: But I have no right to speak of him thus in his absence. I take it back. Such things should be said before a man's face, if at all, and Mr. Davis is not here to defend himself."

THE BONDSMAN.

The names signed to Jefferson Davis's bail-bond, in addition to his own, were:

Horace Greeley, New York.
Gerrit Smith, New York.
Augustus Schell, New York.
Cornelius Vanderbilt, New York.
W. H. McFarland, Richmond.
R. Barton Haxall, Richmond.
Isaac Davenport, Richmond,
Abraham Warwick, Richmond,
Gustavus A. Myers, Richmond.
William M. Crump, Richmond.
James Lyons, Richmond.
John A. Meredith, Richmond.
William H. Lyons, Richmond.
John Minor Botts, Virginia.
Thomas W. Boswell, Virginia.
James Thomas, jr., Richmond.
Horace F. Clark, New York.
Benjamin Wood, New York.

SOME FRESH PARTICULARS.

In order to close the controversy started by Mr. Voorhees's allusion to Mr. Greeley's signing the Davis bail bond as "impertinent interference," *The Macon* (Ga.) *Telegraph* prints the following communication, which it vouches for as from the most authentic source:

Mrs. Davis went to New York to consult Chas. O'Connor, Mr. Davis's counsel, as to the best manner of effecting his release from prison. Mr. O'Connor told her that in his opinion there was but one way that it could be done, and that was to get the representative man of the Republican party to sign his bond.—Mr. Davis inquired who that man was. Mr. O'Connor replied that it was Horace Greeley. She then asked him if he would not see Mr. Greeley and get him to do it. He replied that he had no influence with Greeley, and that she was the proper person to see him. She went to his office, sent in her card, and was invited into his private office. She said to him: "Mr. Greeley my husband is confined in a casemate at Fortress Monroe. He has been there for many long, weary months. He is a feeble old man, and he is gradually sinking under his rigorous imprisonment. He will die if he remains there much longer. I came here to consult M'Connor as to the means of getting him released. He has told me that there was but one way to do it, and that is to get the representative man of the Republican party to sign his bond, and says you are the man. He says that you have a kind heart, and that you will do it, if you believe it to be right. My husband is dying. Mr. Greeley, may I hope that you will favorably consider my application?" Mr. Greeley arose, extended his hand to Mrs. Davis, and said: "Madam, you may, for I will sign his bond." Mr. Greeley was then a prominent candidate before the Legislature for the United States Senate. Some of his friends heard that he had agreed to sign Mr. Davis's bond, and went to him and protested against it. They told him that they had made a count, and that he would be elected by six majority, but, if he signed the bond, it would defeat him. He replied: "I know it will." They told him that he was one of the owners of *The Tribune*, and if he signed this bond we would lose thousands of subscribers. He replied. "I know it." They said, "Mr. Greeley, you have written a history of the war; one volume you have out, and have sold large numbers of it. Your second volume is nearly out, and you have large orders for that. If you sign this bond, these orders will be countermanded and you will lose a large amount of money. "He replied: "Gentlemen, I know it; but it is right, and I'll do it." He did do it, and I am informed that he lost a seat in the United States Senate, and over $30,000. To my mind, this does not look like "impertinent interference."

—Col. McClure writes a letter of vigorous denunciation to a Virginian friend on some points recently developed in the campaign. He asserts roundly that *The N. Y. World* is for Grant, but will betray him at the last moment as it did Seymour in '68. Of Mosby, he says: "He made it a rule in war to forage on the enemy," and is doing the same thing now, and openly acknowledging it. Voorhees, he declares, furnished the first campaign document for Gen. Grant, under whose order it is being franked all over the country. The one described Senator Scott as a man who came into the Republican vineyard at the eleventh hour, and who is now anxious to keep on good terms with the people he regards as his masters. In this view the colonel traverses the consistencies of the Bourbons of both parties, who strive to impale Reform, and concludes with the prophecy that the present struggle will result in a really reunited country.

Forty-Second Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, June 3.—Several bills relating to the territories were called up and passed. The bill relating to the limitation of steam pressure on towing and freight boats passed.—Much discussion was had on the sundry appropriation bill.

HOUSE.—A bill was reported and passed making La Crosse, Wisconsin, a port of delivery. The House then proceeded to business on the Speaker's table and disposed thereof as follows: Senate bill granting the right of way to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, referral to the Conference Committee. Senate bill for the sale of Blackfeet Indian land, Kansas; referred. Senate bill to quiet the title to lands of settlers on lands of the West Wisconsin Railroad Company; left on the speaker's table. To Senate bill, to repeal so much of section six of the army appropriation bill for 1872, as prohibits promotion in the Staff departments of the army, was passed with amendments.

SENATE, June 4.—Mr. Sumner presented a petition protesting in the name of one hundred thousand shoemakers against the repeal of the eight-hour law. The conference report on the tariff bill was called up and concurred in. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. The amendments reported from the Committee of appropriations was agreed to except the amendment increasing the appropriation for surveying public lands in Louisiana, and appropriating $512,313 to pay hostile Indians in Montana; striking out the appropriation of $42,000 for a pedestal for an equestrian Statue of General Scott.

HOUSE.—The Conference report on the tariff bill was agreed to and the House adjourned to meet on Friday next.

SENATE, June 5.—Mr. Sherman called up the Senate bill to provide for the redemption and sale of lands owned by the United States under the several laws levying direct taxes, and the House amendments thereto were concurred in. The remainder of the day was spent on the sundry appropriation bill, without much progress being made.

SENATE, June 6.—The following bills were passed: The House bill to prevent and punish the attempts to obstruct the administration of justice in the courts of the United States; The bill to facilitate clearing house exchange; the fortification appropriation bill; the Senate bill to authorize inquiries as to the causes of steam boiler explosions; also the House bill amending the act providing for national cemeteries, which provides that, where known, the Secretary of War shall have a head-board, with the name and State, put over the grave of each soldier. The river and harbor appropriation bill was called up, which was considered in committee of the whole; an amendment was moved that after the passage of the act, tolls for carrying freight by canal at the falls of the Ohio river shall not exceed five cents per ton; agreed to. The bill then passed.

SENATE, June 7.—Messrs. Stewart and Stockton were appointed members of the Board of Visitors to West Point *vice* Messrs. Wilson and Blair, declined. The Senate bill to reimburse U. S. Marshals for money necessarily expanded by them in taking the ninth census, in excess of the compensation allowed them under the law in force before the passage of this act, was pas'ed. Nothing else of interest occurred.

HOUSE.—Ten thousand copies of the tariff act were ordered to be printed for the use of the members of the House and the same number of the new postal code was also ordered to be printed. The Senate amendments to the River and Harbor bill were read. The House nonconcurred in numerous amendments, including that confirming appropriations to the next fiscal year, and asked for a committee of conference. The business on the Speaker's table was then disposed of as follows.

The Senate bill appropriating $10,000 for a statue of General Rawlins. Left on the Speaker's table. The Senate bill relating to the limitation of steam pressure on towing and freight boats on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. Mr. Conger moved to add a provision suspending all laws or rules requiring the use of lock-up safety valves, recording steam gauges, pipes to carry steam into the holds of vessels, low water indicators, and testing pumps After discussion the bill was laid aside until to-morrow. The Senate bill to reimburse the State of Nebraska for territorial expenses to the amount of $60,000—left on the Speaker's table. The Senate bill to reimburse United States Marshals for the ninth census in excess of compensation. Passed. The Senate bill to authorize the adoption of a system of memorial army regulations. Referred. The Senate bill to authorize an inquiry as to the causes of boiler explosions. Left on the Speaker's table. A large number of private bills were also taken from the Speaker's table, some of them passed, and the remainder referred. This disposed of all business on the Speaker's table.

SENATE, June 8.—The river, harbor and fortification bills have passed both houses and are ready to go to the President. Mr. Anthony was chosen President *pro tem.* A resolution of thanks was agreed to complimenting the Vice President for his general action in presiding over the Senate. Several local bills were passed.

HOUSE.—An effort was made to take up the senate Sundry Civil appropriation bill. This was opposed on the ground that it contained the objectionable feature as an amendment, introducing the bayonet at every election poll in the country. It was finally referred to a conference committee, and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock on Monday morning.

The Earthquake in Antioch.

The London *Telegraph* of the 24th of May, has the following: A private letter gives interesting particulars of the earthquake which occured in Antioch on the 3d of April. Two-thirds of the houses in the town have been utterly ruined, including the most substantial and durable public buildings, and the remaining houses are so greatly damaged there is no possibility of occupying them. The inhabitants were in great misery, living in tents outside the town, and are in deep grief on account of the loss of relatives and property. The sacrifice of life has been very great one thousand five hundred Mahometans and two hundred and fifty Christians and Jews being reported missing. Close to Antioch is the isle of Suadia, in which all the houses, numbering about one thousand, are ruined. In Elonshia and Eleadida scarcely a building is left standing. Eljaba and Gallack are also ruined. Three hundred persons perished in the latter place. When the earthquake took place Mount Bilias was split into pieces, and a torrent of black water burst forth, tainting the atmosphere with a strong offensive odor. Shepherds near the coast state that the sea rose one hundred feet higher than usal. Eight days after the earthquake occurred, a Greek priest went toward Antioch in search for plate, and while among the debris, which accumulated to the depth of about seven or eight feet, he heard a feeble voice imploring assistance. On proceeding to the spot he found a young lady. She told him a young brother had been buried alive. The priest procured assistance and he was extricated, but the young lady has since died.

Mr. Sumner has been roundly abused for his speech against Gen. Grant, but not otherwise answered, save on one point. A great outcery is raised by his enemies that he has been convicted of deliberate falshood in his repetition of a remark made to him by Mr. Stanton. We fail to see it. It is shown that Mr. Stanton did undoutedly make repeated references to Gen. Grant in his speeches. In the conversation which Mr. Sumner reports Mr. Stanton said: "I spoke, but I never introduced the name of Gen. Grant. I spoke for the Republican party and the Republican cause." The most that can be charged against Mr. Sumner is, that what he reports Mr. Stanton as saying on his deathbed does not accord with Mr. Stanton's speeches. It is at least as probable that the dying man's memory would fail him as that Mr. Sumner's has, and it is perfectly well known that Mr. Stanton was not in the habit, in private conversation, of indulging in warm eulogy of Gen. Grant.—*Tribune.*

That compositor has his own way of punctuating and spelling, and this is the way he treated a familiar passage of scripture: "The wicked flee, when no man pursueth but the righteous, is bold as a lion."

NOMINATIONS.

REFORM REPUBLICAN.

President—Horace Greeley.
Vice President—B. Gratz Brown.

ANTI-MASONIC:

President—Charles Francis Adams.
V. President—Charles H. Howard.

LABOR REFORM:

President—David Davis.
V. President—Joel Parker.
Governor—William P. Schell.
Supreme Judge—James Thompson.
Auditor General—Elias Billingfelt.

NATIONAL PROHIBITIONISTS.

President—James Black.
V. President—John Russell.

REPUBLICAN.

President—Ulyssis S. Grant.
V. President—*Henry Wilson.*

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN:

Governor—John F. Hartranft.
Supreme Judge—Ulysses Mercur.
Auditor General—Harrison Allen.
Congressmen at Large—Harry White, Leudel Todd.

Delegates at large to Const'l Convention.

William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gilting Dan Fox, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McAllister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; Jas. Worrell, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; Geo. V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Lehigh.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

Electors at Large:

1 Adolph E. Borie. 2 John M. Thompson.

Electors:

1 Joseph A. Bonham. 14 John Passmore
2 Marcus A. Davis. 15 S. Freeman.
3 A. C. Morrison Coates. 16 Jesse Merritt
4 Thomas Webb. 17 Henry Gilbady.
5 Theodore M. Wilson. 18 Robert Bell.
6 John M. Boomall. 19 John M. Thompson.
7 Francis Schroeder. 20 Isaac Fraser.
8 Mark S. Richards. 21 George W. Andrews.
9 Edward H. Green. 22 Henry Lloyd.
10 D. K. Shoemaker. 23 John J. Gobright.
11 Thomas Cahill. 24 James Patterson, jr.
12 Leander M. Milton. 25 John W. Wallace.
13 Theodore Strong. 26 Charles C. Bond.

BEAVER COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET:

Delegate to Constitutional Convention—Henry Hice.
Congress—William Henry.
Senate—J. S. Ewing.
Assembly—S. J. Cross.
Associate Judge—M. Lawrence.
Sheriff—Chamberlin White.
Reg. & Recorder—James I. Stokes
Clerk of Court—John C. Hart.
Commissioner—Daniel Neely.
P. H. Director—John White.
Auditors—Chas. A. Hoon—Dr. C. C. Riggs.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
Trustees—D. McKinney—Saml. Moorhead.

DEM

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., June 12th, 1872.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	13 00	20 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	27 00
1 column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	25 00	38 00
2 columns,	11 00	15 00	20 00	35 00	60 00
3 columns,	20 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$4 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.40 a. m.; Accommodation, 9.30 a. m.; Mail, 2.37 p. m.; Evening Past Line, 7.00 p. m.

Passengers leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.40 a. m.; Accommodation and Express (through to Bellair,) 5.45 p. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Special Notice—Dr. Keyser.
Special Notice—Holloway.
Special Notice—Dr Johnston
Magnetic Balm
Special Notice—Dr. Pierce.
Special Notice—Singer Sewing Machine
Special Notice—Grand Premie.
Advertisement—A. W. Erwin & Co.
Special Notice—S. A. J. Sachtleben
Ayer's Notice—L. Gallagher.
Special Notice—Stevenson & Whitla
Advertisement—Auditors
Special Notice—Dr. Hibbard
Special Notice—R. Steinfeld
Special Notice—J. Chalfo.

Cut Worms.—A tablespoonful of saltpeter dissolved in a pail of water, is said to be a death dose to cut worms. Sprinkle around the plant every evening a little of the wash, until it is strong and out of danger.

A GREAT many persons complain about corns and bunions, but never stop to inquire what causes them; now here we have it, nearly the whole cause is in not having Boots and Shoes that fit neatly. If you wish your feet free from them get your shoes of Umstead & Hartzog, who will guarantee a good fit. They have just received a nice assortment of Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, call and see them, Broadway, New Brighton. je5;tf

To Cure Ringworm.—Take the best cavendish cigars, smoke one a sufficient length of time to ciminate one-fourth or one-half inch of the end of the cigar. Now wet the moist surface of the sore with the saliva from the mouth, rub the ashes from the end of the cigar into the sore and tie over the sore. Do this three times a day, and twelve of a week will cure the worst ringworm.

Notice.—From and after this date the first of September next the County Commissioners will meet on Saturday of each week only. apr19tf

Perfections of the body are nothing comparable to the excellent qualities and endowments of the mind. For a man who are but the varnishes and flowers of a mere man, but these are perfections and excellencies of a woman; since wisdom is an essential part of nobility.

Ladies' Linen Suitings, Japanese Cloth and Stripes, P K's, Jaconets, Emb'd Robes, Laces, Hoop Skirts & Bustles, Hosiery &c. cheapest Hibbard's. je5;2w

Habit.—The most degraded and miserable of human beings, is he who is enslaved to a vice so long that he has contracted no feelings to do who partake—so he feels a great law of his nature from it toward it, but like a tiger it will gnaw his own heart to himself in the end.

Agricultural.—A meeting of farmers and others interested in Beaver county, will be held at the Court House, on the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of June, for the purpose of exhibiting Agricultural implements, &c.

T. ASHUTT, Sec'y.

Two more invented words have recently made their appearance "addition to our vocabularies," namely, "telegrams." The former is the title bestowed by Lord Granville, the late Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, on the Washington Treaty, and the latter is the name of a San Francisco newspaper.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, $1, Kid Gloves, 60 cts. Ladies' Kid Gloves, 60 cts. Ladies' Kids, cheap, at Hibbard's. je5;2w

Scotch Cake. Confectioner's receipt.—One pound of fine flour, a half-pound of fresh butter, a half-pound of white sugar, a small loaf-sugar; mix well in one, roll out an inch, thick a square shape, pinch the edges so as to form ornaments, ornament with cuttits and orange chips; bake in a quick oven. It is a pale lemon color it is done. This is rich and very nice.

Ladies' Collars, 18 cents a yard, at Hibbard's, Rochester. je5;2w

The trappings and the suits of royalty are objects of interest with some people. The Queen of England, at a late drawing room reception, wore a most recherche dress, with a train trimmed with crape and lace, a long white tulle veil surmounted by a diadem of diamonds and pearls, a diamond and ruby necklace and brooch, the Riband and the Star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, and the Saxe Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

ALWAYS.—Every genuine box of Dr. MANN'S LIVER PILLS bears the signature of FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa., and their private United States Stamp. ☞ "Take no other." Counterfeit is full of imitations.

A problem.

A scientific chap writes us, says the Cleveland *Leader*, that "the film of a soap bubble about to burst is only about one-fourths of a millionth of an inch in thickness." This will be cheerful news to a few of our readers, and if we had not a micrometer-kaleidoscope-economic-hydrometer we would like to test this fact.

Cutting it Fine.—A young lady at an evening party some time ago found occasion to use the expression, "Mother, what road to travel;" but, thinking it rather vulgar, substituted the following: "Perambulating progression" or locomotion excursion along the far-famed thoroughfare of fortune cast up by the ebb and flow of the sparkling river of life," indeed, attended with hetherogeneous conglomeration of unforseen circumstances.

Lace Grenadines, all colors, from 10 cents to 75 cents a yard, at Hibbard's, Rochester. je5;2w

Asa rill from a fountain increases as it flows into a stream, swells into a river so symbolically are the origin and course of a good name. At first, its beginning is small; it takes its rise in some home, its natural source, extends to the neighborhood, stretches through the community, and finally takes a range proportioned to the qualities by which it is supported; its talents, virtue and piety are the surest basis of an honorable reputation.

Wall Paper as on hand and is constantly receiving the latest styles in Borders, Hats and Decorations. She has also Dolly Varden Curtains, and all kinds of fancy shades, Cornices, Rosery Handles, Cords and Tassels, and in fact everything to make a first class trimming store. ma26;w

Grant says he "likes it hot." That is not the reason paddy missed taking a drink with St. Peter. He awoke from a dream before the tea-kettle boiled, with the exclamation: "och, honey, but such a taken it could."

"Do you execute this deed without any fear or compulsion of your husband?" asked a Commissioner of Deeds of a woman whose acknowledgment of a deed he was taking. "Fear of my husband!" exclaimed the irate lady. "He—he—he! You are a fool!" and she sought indignantly from the Commissioner's office.

The Weather.—When you desire to know what the weather is to be, go and select the smallest cloud you see, keep your eyes upon it, and if it decreases and disappears, it shows a state of the air which will be sure to be followed by fine weather; but if it increases in size take your coat with you if you are going from home, for falling weather will not be far off. The reason is this: When the air becoming charged with electricity you will see every cloud attracting all lesser ones toward it, until it gathers into a shower; and on the contrary, when the fluid is passing off or diffusing itself, then a large cloud will be breaking to pieces and dissolving. So a weather prophet tells us.

ALL Muslins at old prices, at Hibbard's, Rochester. je5;2w

The Sun.—From a careful observation of the sun, we learn that it presents a phase of unusual interest in the finer cluster of spots which is now observable on its surface. Last Friday, this cluster was seen on the eastern limb and contained thirty-six well defined spots. On Saturday the number had increased to fifty—all, with one exception being small. It is noticeable that very few are visible outside the limits of this group, thus presenting an appearance directly opposite to that seen and commented on-two weeks ago; when, though the number of spots was not great, all were large and scattered over the entire surface of the orb.

Dittos & Medicines, all kinds, are sold for a very small profit, at Hibbard's, Rochester je5;2w

A Happy Home.—"Six things," says Hamilton' "are requisite to create a home. Integrity must be the architect, tidiness the upholsterer, it must be warmed by affection, and lighted up with cheerfulness, and industry must be the ventilation, renewing the atmosphere and bringing in fresh salubrity day by day; while over all, as a protecting glory and canopy, nothing will suffice except the blessing of God."

Fanny Fern says that when she sees "a pretty man, with an apple head and raspberry moustache with six hairs in it, paint on his cheek, and a little dot of a goatee on his chin, with pretty little blinking studs in his shirt bosom, and a little necktie that looks as if it would faint if it were tumbled, she always feels a desire to nip him with a pair of sugar tongues, drop him gently into a pot of cream, and strew pink rose leaves over the little remains."

If you want best styles, good taste in trimming, and good goods at low prices, come and see us, we can't be beat H. S. Hibbard, Rochester je5;2w

Fashionable Life.—If there is any environment which can degrade a human being or harden a young heart, it is the atmosphere of fashionable life without that home culture which should be its natural accompaniment. You may take the tenderest and most beautiful and lovely girl, the one that is kindest at home, and loves her father and mother most, and put her in the highest circle of fashionable life, with plenty of money and full scope to do as she pleases; let her dress herself as she will—cover herself with diamonds and pearls; let the love of admiration become the ruling passion; and soon all the tenderness of that young nature passes away; her thoughts concentrate upon herself—what figure she is cutting, who her admirers are, what conquests she can make. By and by the youthful, beautiful modesty is gone, and the way is open for vice, that, in the beginning, would not have been dreamed of, put away as utterly impossible.

Hibbard's low prices are making him a perfect pinch of business. Go and see for yourself. je5;2w

Dreams.—To dream of a goose, implies sitting for your picture. To dream of heaps of gold, indicates misery and avarice, a few pieces—honesty and industry. To dream of children, portends a serious diminution in your income. To dream of a knave, implies meeting an old acquaintance. To dream of being an idiot—this is a thing a person never dreams of.—To dream of seeing a king or queen, denotes a great disappointment. To dream of seeing the devil, implies a visit from your lawyer. To dream of reading romances, indicates loss of time. To dream of a catching a weasel asleep, indicates great cleverness. To dream of catching fleas, is to overcome your enemies. To dream of flattery, indicates sickly appetite and want of taste.

ATTENTION.—That the people wanting Stoves, Hollowware and House-furnishing Goods, should go to Pittsburgh and make their purchases, and often purchase Stoves and Holloware that were manufactured by the Co-operative Foundry Association, at Beaver Falls, when by going to T. E. Bateman, at the Co-operative Sales Rooms, they could save the expense of a trip to Pittsburgh, and buy their goods at reasonable prices, and have them delivered free of charge. Sample and Sales room, Reeves' Block, near Cutlery, Beaver Falls. je5;2w

Scent Powder.—A charming recipe for scent powder, to be used for wardrobes, boxes, etc., far finer than the mixtures sold at the shops, is the following: Coriander, orris root, rose leaves and aromatic calamus, each one ounce; lavender flowers, two ounces; rhodium wood, one-fourth of a drachm, musk, five grains. These are to be mixed and reduced to a coarse powder. The scent on clothes is as if all fragrant garden flowers had been pressed in their folds.

Five Hundred Thousand.—500,000 Bottles of *Green's August Flower* has been sold in this State in three months. We only ask you to go to the drug stores of Hugo Arndt, Beaver, S. Hamen, Rochester, or Gilliland & Kerr, New Brighton, Pa., and get a bottle *free of Cost*, or a regular size at seventy-five cents. Every Bottle warranted to cure Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick-headache, Costiveness, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Impure Blood, or deranged Stomach and Liver. Use Dr. Boschee's German Syrup for consumption. nov29;ly.

Festival.—The festival at the U. P. Church, Thursday evening, was a success, being the first of the season. The attendance was large, the strawberries plenty and of excellent flavor, and the ice cream delicious. There was good order and everything passed off agreeably and to the satisfaction and enjoyment of all present. Such festivals will doubtless be frequent during the season.

Castoria a substitute for Castor Oil—a family physic which is pleasant to take and does not destroy the stripe, but is sure to operate when all other remedies have failed. It is a purely vegetable preparation, containing neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol, the result of fifteen years experimenting by Samuel Pitcher. It is perfectly harmless and far more effective than Pitts, Narcotic Syrups or Castor Oil. By soothing the system it produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to crying or teething children. It kills Worms, cures Stomach Ache, Constipation, Flatulency and Derangement of the Liver. No family can afford to be without this article. It costs but 50 cents—ask your druggist to get it for you, and he will always keep it.

There is more than one way of talking on the subject of religion, and a better way, evidently, than the old English woman had found, whose husband lay wasting under a lingering disease. The rector expressed a hope that she sometimes spoke to him of the future. "Oh, I do, indeed sir. Often and often I wake him in the night and say, "John, John, you little think of the torments as is prepared for you."

NEW BRIGHTON, June 7th, 1872.

MR. EDITOR: **It is known to you, "and the rest of mankind,"** that our place boasts the artistic skill of Mr. Noss—the greatest Photographer of the age—but I doubt if his life-like pictures can compare with the pen-portraits of Mr. McGregor, of *The Beaver Conservative*. Take the following picture of the editor of the *Press*, of this borough; it will be recognized at once by all who are acquainted with, him, as perfect in all its details. Please publish, and oblige

NEW BRIGHTON.

"BACKED DOWN.—After knocking a fellow over, we don't like the idea of following him and kicking him all round for falling. So, we feel like letting the drunken little Major *lie*. He squarely backs out of his defense of the Coolie importation to Beaver Falls, and tries to cover his retreat by screaming out, as he tumbles over, "blackguardism," "drunken babble" and such. There may be comfort in doing it that way. He has an idea of journalism that is pretty hard to comprehend. He asserts palpable falsehoods; and when he is told of it, he says that is "blackguardism." He contradicts himself; and when he is told of it, he says that is "drunken babble."

The enterprising people of New Brighton, Beaver Falls and Fallston are anxious to sustain a good and reliable *local paper. They did a great deal for* that drunken little whiffet. They aided him in ways that but few newspapers are assisted. And, then, by his own extravagance, mismanagement and want of business tact—as well as by his entire want of editorial ability—he has made a thing of contempt and ridicule of the paper the people of the Falls sought to build up. At the same time, he has shown himself to be such a whining beggar, and such a tricky and utterly unreliable fellow that he has lost for himself the confidence of the business community.

He makes a ridiculous fist of everything with which he meddles.

In politics, he is openly charged in one of the Republican papers with selling himself for a price. And he dare not deny it, because he knows that, if he does, the price will be given to the public.

Asking all who have kindness in them to have pity on the poor, puny, pitiable thing, we let him drop for now."

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Persons that have not visited the ground floor Photograph rooms, 46 Sixth Street, of B. L. H. Dabbs recently, will find an increased pleasure in doing so now, and to those wishing pictures of any style, we earnestly advise their seeing Mr. Dabbs' pictures before purchasing elsewhere. As an artist and Photographer he is unexcelled, and his pictures in naturalness are superior to any we have ever seen. The Crayon and Pastel portraits he was the first to introduce in this city, and people have only to look at them to see at once their great superiority over all others.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

A Beautiful Dolly V.—We saw a Dolly Varden, it was pretty and it made us feel glad that we saw it. The starboard sleeve bore a yellow hop-vine in full leaf, on a red ground with numbers of gray birds, badly mutilated by the seams, flying hither and yon in wild dismay, at the approach of a green and black hunter. Cavalry mission infantry class was depicted on the back, the making up of the garment scattering truant scholars up and down the sides and on the skirt, while a *country poultry fair* and a group of American hunting boys, badly demoralized by the gathers, gave the front a remarkable appearance. The left sleeve had on it the alphabet in five different languages, while the right sleeve had a bee-hive that looked like Horace Greeley's best hat. The entire rig stunning and impressive and was the best argument in favor of Woman's rights we ever saw in print—for it was illustrated in a way that sent conviction through a fellow like a dog through a sausage mill.

Large Silk Sun Umbrellas for $1,25 at Hibbards, Rochester. je12;2w

To Test the Quality of Wool.—A Texas paper says: "Take a lock of wool from a sheep's back and place it upon an inch rule. If you can count from thirty to thirty-three of the spirals or folds in the space of an inch, it equals in quality the finest Electorial or Saxony wool grown. Of course when the number of spirals to the inch diminishes, the quality of wool is relatively inferior. Many tests have been tried; but this is considered the simplest and best. Cotswool and some other inferior woods do not measure nine spirals to the inch. With this test, every farmer has in possession a knowledge which will enable him to form a correct judgment of all this kind of wool. There are some coarse wools which experienced wool growers do not rank as wool, but as hair on account of the hardness and straightness of the fiber.

The most stylish and the cheapest Millinery in the county at Hibbards, Rochester. je12;2w

A Suicide at the Union Depot Hotel, Pittsburgh, occurred on Wednesday last, under peculiarly sad circumstances. The *Mail* says: An intelligent, pretty girl, but nineteen years old, loved with all the fullness of a youthful passion a man probably much her senior, and because he was more attentive to another woman, yielded up her young life in despair begotten of jealously. Had she resisted the temptation to death and lived but a few years longer, she might have laughed at the anguish which yesterday hurried her to self-destruction. Those who pretend to know say love is blind; and that, very frequently, where most intense in its manifestations, the objects are either utterly unworthy or of so little account that, once the illusion passes away, its temporary victims either smile at their own foolishness in having ever entertained it, or are ashamed to remember the weakness. But poor Miss Lineberger! she was no philosopher—only a silly little girl.

A party of gentlemen in a saloon, disputing over the question whether the American system of treating or the European system of not treating was preferable, couldn't settle the matter by talking, so they went to work testing it by practice. First, each man took a drink by himself. Then each man invited a single friend to drink. After that, each single friend returned the compliment. And finally, each man in the party—there were six of them—asked the rest to drink. When all that was accomplished, not a soul in the room could tell where the discussion originated, or what it was about.

The "calling" at a rural "hoe-down" is thus described by a *country* editor: A wood-cut engraving of the fiddler in the corner, keeping time with both feet, boys with pants in boots, and girls with sleeves rolled up, would be appreciated by many. "Now dance to the gal with the yaller shawl; now down outside and up the middle; turn 'er to yer partner, Calvin Smith, and now to that entire stranger; sachez to the right and left; ra no tau, da du de, now to somebody's daughter, turn to your partner every one; set to the girl with the great big frill; balance one and spin right up to the girl with a hole in the heel of her stockin'; seat your partners."

"The Buckeye State" has been purchased by P. C. Young & Co., who propose to take possession the first of July *prox.* It has heretofore been ably edited, and we are assured its new publishers will maintain its good reputation. The paper has new type, and presents a neat appearance. It is a credit to the county and deserving of the great patronage which no doubt it receives.

THE EXCHANGE OF BALTIMORE.

MR. EDITOR: **This public building** in the city is undergoing great improvements; but I will not pronounce it infinitely superior to the one at Pittsburgh, because I admire that also very much; and consider it an honor and ornament to our city. I don't propose now to take you all through the building, into its manifold offices, up stairs and down. But, fifty odd years ago, when it was built, and I saw it so often, it was not as showy and convenient by a great deal, as it will be when it is fully finished. The Rotunda over-head, exhibits four elegant paintings, not equal, however, to those of the Rotunda of the capitol at Washington, perhaps. One exhibits the Court of Arms, of Maryland. Another, is an allegory of the United States, and a third—of Commerce; and a fourth—of Manufacturers; with the motto: Industry the means, plenty the result, represented by a cornucopia. Prescite et multiplicamini, is the motto of my Maryland. E Pluribus Unum, everybody knows is the motto of these. U. S. But I saw that old Neptune, in the allegory of Commerce, with his tridents did not, somehow, occupy as high a seat as he used to do.

The steamer Berlin, from Bremen, via Southampton, having just arrived, I had the curiosity to see her land 805 steerage and some distinguished cabin passengers, emigrants to this land of the free and home of the brave. And it was a sight to see so many strangers from the old world, after such a rough sea voyage across the Atlantic, finding themselves safely landed upon our shores, and greeted by friend in waiting on the dock, to see beloved ones again in this new world. How expeditiously they could be transferred from the ship to the Railroad car, there, on the very spot, to convey them to the West; or, by ships in waiting, to the East, without much inconvenience. It is wonderful what facilities are being furnished emigrants to reach every part of our country they may have fixed on to settle in. They must have had a crowded time of it on ship-board. Cooped about for two weeks, and apparently not having any deficacies of diet among the poorer classes, at least, of emigrants. Men, women, and children, all in good spirits, bound to seek their fortunes, as best they can, in these long heard of American States. May a good providence attend them.

J. K. M.

At Hibbards, Rochester you find the cheapest Dry Goods in the County. je12;2w

The Republicans of Lawrence Co., met in convention in NewCastle on Monday of last week and nominated the following ticket: Congress, Dr. John W. Wallace; Senate, Samuel McKinley; Assembly, George W. McCracken; Associate Judge, Hon. Thomas Pomeroy; Commissioner, Wm. McClelland; Auditor, George Y. Leslie; Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, D. Craig, Esq.

GRAND PICNIC, July 4th, at Cannelton, Pa. Reading Declaration of Independence by Dr. W. C. Shurlock, and an address by Hon. J. S. Rutan. Dinner, Supper, Fire Works and Dancing. All are invited. je12;3t.

We copy the following from the Washington *Reporter*:

REPUBLICANS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.—The importance of carrying this Senatorial District in the ensuing campaign is felt by all true Republicans. Believing the bitterness evinced by a very respectable number of the Republicans of Beaver county, against the renomination of the Hon. J. S. Rutan endangers the success of the ticket, in order to promote unity and insure its success, we think it for the best interests of the party to take a new man, and therefore present the name of the Hon. JOHN N. McDONALD, a man of strict integrity and well qualified for the position.

MANY REPUBLICANS.

A FARM FOR A STORE.—A first-class Dry Goods and Grocery Store in a good location, near to the best markets in this county now doing a good business, can be had for a good farm. Store and building valued at from $10,000 to $12,000. The best reasons given for wanting to exchange. Apply to or address, Stevenson & Whitla, Beaver Falls, Pa. je12;2t

To Prevent Crown Pulling Corn.—Take, to each peck of corn wet with warm water, one tablespoonful of gas tar; stir until it is well blackened; then roll in plaster to dry. I have tried it for years, and never knew it to be disturbed by anything. It is also a good way to prepare corn to sow near a barn where fowls are apt to scratch it out. They will not eat more than one kernel.—W. *A. D., in Rural New Yorker.*

CHANGE OF APPAREL.—Summer has set in and soon the question will be, how to "keep cool." Provision, in one respect, can be made, which will detract greatly from the heat of the body. Light clothing—white, grey, steel mixed, brown and even black clothing, if thin, is, of course, cooler than heavy black clothing. All kinds, grades, and styles of Summer Goods, for gentlemen and boys can be had at S. & J. Sneilenburg's, Broadway New Brighton.

A Letter addressed to "Thomas Sommerville, Stinson's Hollow Beaver county Pa.," can be obtained by Mr. S., by his calling at the Beaver, Pa. Post office. As their is no Stinson's Hollow Post office in this County, the letter is held here until claimed by the proper party.

The Young Folks' Society.—This Society, consisting of something over a score of boys and girls connected with the college, are to give a rare entertainment in the M. E. Church, Beaver, Friday evening of this week. As concert recitation is being prepared by twenty-four young Misses; a colloquy essays, recitations, papers and music. The performers are all young, but they are very ambitious, and determined to make this, their first public entertainment, a success. The proceeds are to be used to purchase books for their library.

The restoration of the writing on manuscripts charred by fire may, it is said, be accomplished by separating the charred paper into single leaves, immersing them in a solution of nitrate of silver (forty grains to an ounce of water.) The operation is to be conducted in a dark room, and when the writing is sufficiently legible the excess of silver solution should be washed out with distilled water and dilute solution of hyposulphite of soda.

A good deal has been written about learning to say "no," and truly there is need that people shall know how to say no and stick to it. But a good many people need to learn how to say yes promptly at the proper time. Indecision wrecks many a career. While one man hesitates, another shouts out his decision and grasps the prize. Fortune is an auctioneer who never waits for a sluggish bidder.

Plain Talk.—An exchange says: We envy neither the man nor woman who cannot speak to a fellow creature out of their own circle, nor to anybody without the formality of an introduction. There is no computing the amount of profit as well as pleasure such persons lose by hedging themselves in with this stupid sense of fastidiousness. We have always found more of this feeling among persons who are touchy on their social positions, than among those self-respecting persons who thought nothing about it. A great deal of intelligence is floating around the world without being labeled, and those men or women who have the good sense to recognize this fact and act upon it, not only are they educating themselves, but conferring that pleasure which we are all bound by the common ties of humanity to exchange with each other. It seems to us that it is only the snob and pretender who takes a different view of the question.

The Ring Organ on Ringgold.

MR. EDITOR: The Ring organ in its last issue howls for "harmony" and thing is ludicrous in the extreme. A passer-by spits in your face and calls for harmony. A highwayman robs, and begs for harmony. The slanderer attempts to injure your good name, and demands harmony. So the Ring organ and its rangers, after having betrayed, prepresented and insulted a large class of Republicans, are vehement in howling for harmony. Harmony, indeed! Harmony with wrong, with corruption, with sham, with shame, and for what? The Ring men may be elected, and plundering go on; that a few more needy, shift-hangers around may get another "thank you!" Oh yes, Mr. Ring organ, you make a common defamer chairman of ye county convention, and then howl harmony! It is all waste of time and or. Before there can be *harmony* in party there must be elevation of charac; there must be honesty of purpose; the must de open and fair dealing; the must be but one end and aim—the od of our common country. We are ly impressed with the magnificent story of the past; the grand and lofty prises of the Republican party; its subl devotion to principle; its vast and cos sacrifice for the nations' life, but all t more shame to those who gamble and speculate upon such priceless investments for their own selfish ends; who would ordinate such an illustrious organization the unlawful percentage of a Treasury ballance. Nay, verily, the "scourg of an outrageous and indignant people will drive out the "money changers," th there will be harmony, then will the tiple of Liberty become the "house of thesgiving," and the Republican party relied of the corruptionists become, as itimes past, the idol of the people. Till th, let there be no cowardly cry of peacebut the sword.

JESUS, JR.

Tobacco.—The following is a composition of a young man the above subject: "Tobacco gros something like cabbage, but I never saw none of it boiled, although I ha eaten boiled cabbage with vinegar on, and I have heard *men say* that cigrs that were given them on election cy for nothing were cabbage leaves, tobacco stores are mostly kept by wooden Injuns, who stand at the door and ₵ to fool little boys by offering them a inch of cigars which is glued in the injun's hands, and is made of wood als. Hogs do not like tobacco; neither do I. Tried to smoke a cigar once and made me feel like epsom salts. Tobico was invented by a man named Walter Raleigh. When the people first saw him smoking they thought he was a steamboat, and as they never saw a steamboat they were frightened. My sister Nancy is a girl. I don't know wether she likes tobacco or not. There's a young man named Lo Roy who comes to see her. He was standing on the steps one night, with a cigar in his mouth, and he said he didn't know as she would like it, and she said, "Le Roy, thoperfume is agreeable." But when my big brother Tom lighted his pipe, Nancy said, "Get out of the house, you horid creature, the smell of tobacco make me sick."

There is said to be an immense demand for early fruit and berries this season. Good. They are not only precious luxuries but great promoters of health. They act upon the liver, promoting that secretion naturally which many are in the habit of obtaining only by the means of artificial medicines.

Grief murmurs; anger roars: impatience frets; but happiness, like a calm river, flows on the quiet sunlight, without a ripple or fall to mark the rushing on of time toward eternity.

A Secret for Women.—Many women who before marriage, make it their study to please the eyes of the men they wish to marry, lose their affection after marriage by carelessness in dress. Men are fastidious in this matter. Even those who are careless in regard to their own appearance, take delight in seeing their wives neat in their attire. They miss their coquettish garments, the neatly dressed hair, and all the thousand tasty and fanciful little articles with which young women adorn themselves, more than they would be willing to allow. The neatness and order which charmed them so often give place to a slovenly morning gown, frowsy hair, slipshod and unlaced shoes and the like. Men reason that they should have the same desire to please the men they have chosen after marriage as they did before it. The last new song loses its charm coming from the lips of a slattern. The poetry goes out of a life at a glance, and the household loses its brightness. The wife who for household cares neglects her personal appearance commits a grave mistake, which too often bears bitter fruit, and they see their husbands leave their society for that of others without really knowing the cause, and most men are too proud to tell them. Let women always give the same care to their dress after marriage which they gave it before, and not rush from the room to "dress up," only when there is prospect of "company." Let them consider that which gives them a charm in the eyes of *their friends has a like effect* upon a husband, and they will see that *he will not have so* many pressing business calls "in the city," in the evening, but will have the same delight in their society as they had during their courtship.

Fourth of July.—About three weeks remain before the anniversary of our nation's Independence will be here. For year's past this day has been suffered to pass without any demonstration on the part of our citizens. This ought not to be continued. Patriotism has certainly not died out. It only needs to be called out by the active exertions of a few leading citizens. Will the suggestion be acted upon? We see preparations are being made for a proper celebration in our neighboring towns, and there is no good reason why Beaver should not have an old fashioned memorial on that occasion, with guns, drums, flags, speeches and fire-works. Let's have it.

Caution.—American ladies should be cautious in entering into the bonds of matrimony, with foreigners, without first becoming acquainted with the local laws on that subject of the country from which the groom hails, otherwise, they may find themselves dishusbanded should they visit the home of the man they have here espoused. It will be remembered such was the case with a Miss Patterson of Baltimore who married a Bonaparte; and now a New York paper says an American girl, about a year ago, married a Swiss gentleman in that city, and went with him to his native land shortly afterwards. It is now reported that, within a few weeks past, the Supreme Court of the Canton of Soleure set aside the marriage on the ground that it had been contracted in America, without the consent of the commune to which the husband belonged having previously been obtained. This, of course, leaves the wife without redress, so long as her husband continues to reside in his native place. It has repeatedly happened that American girls, who have married natives of Continental Europe and gone home with them, have found themselves dishusbanded because some technical formality required by the local laws of the husband's birth place had not been complied with. It therefore behooves young ladies in this country to be careful to have every formality surely attended to when they marry admirers from any part of the Continental countries of Europe.

The White Case.—At the criminal

suit in this case, was tried in this county, where all the facts developed occurred, we think the following from *The Washington Examiner* will be read with interest. Our readers will like to hear the result of the Ecclesiastical trial which will be found embodied in the subjoined:

"Below we give another communication from Dr. Eagleson in reply to our few general remarks in publishing his former article on this case. We are convinced, after a careful reading of Dr. E.'s article, that we could, and perhaps should, with perfect propriety, exclude it from our columns, inasmuch as instead of it being a reply, it is mainly an argument of the case itself. But, having consented to the publication, we cannot do less than point out a few errors and inconsistencies of the article.

Dr. E. now states that *the* object of his former article was to "correct the statement, in our notice of the 1st instant, as to the vote of the Presbytery on the *first* charge. But he incorporates into this article an authentic copy of the Records, upon comparison with which the reader will find that there is no substantial difference and scarcely a difference of words. The vote was taken distinctly on the first charge as a whole, and the result in detail we give exactly as the Record gives it. Of course we only gave the conclusion of the trial, having before us at the time the Wheeling *Register's* account, but correcting some inaccuracies in it by inquiring of persons who were present. We stated only the facts without opinions or strictures of our own as a mere item of current news, and we now find our statement verified. How the question of *seduction* was left by the decision involves an interpretation of law, which properly belongs to the appellate court of the church, to be settled next October.

Dr. Eagleson is mistaken in supposing us to mean or say that *less* evidence is required to sustain a charge in an ecclesiastical than in a civil court. Another reading will convince him that our refer, ence was wholly to the nature and aspect of the crime, or crimes, as contemplated from a religious or a civil point of view. In one case the law of God and the rules of the church are to be applied to the question of moral character and church relations; in the other the whole matter lies within the sphere of civil law, and the statute may be enacted, changed or abolished at the will of legislature—a body unfortunately of too doubtful character to intrust in their hands the regulation of rules to govern the trial of offences against the laws of God. We believe that our law concerning seduction itself is less than a score of years old.

There is another reason why we would have been fairly excusable for excluding Q. E.'s article. Mr. White and *himself* have, by their own action, transferred the case by "appeal and complaint" to the jurisdiction of the Synod of Pittsburgh. It is therefore a case pending before a court of the church, and the impropriety of opening our columns for a general discussion of any case before either civil or church courts is so apparent as to render discussion unnecessary. As Dr. E.'s article appears to us much like a special pleading for his late client before the recent Presbytery, we think he would have done as much good for a case in which he has labored so hard, but perhaps with a little too much partisan zeal, by omitting its publication. We say this with proper respect for Dr. E.'s character and position, and feel assured the suggestions will commend themselves to his own approbation as well as that of our readers generally.

BUFFALO, PA., May 27, 1872.

Messrs. Swan & Ecker:—After my respects to you, permit me to say that the subject in writing to you, as published in your paper of the 22d instant, was to correct the statement, contained in your paper of the 1st instant, that the charge of seduction was sustained against Rev. Wm. M. White by the Presbytery of Washington. I thought that the statement was calculated to injure Mr. White and his cause. That you may be satisfied of this, and see the way clear to make the proper correction, I herewith submit for your examination an attested copy of the action of Presbytery in the case; from which it appears that the Presbytery entirely acquitted him of the two higher offenses with which he was charged, leaving, but the minor offenses of fornication and bastardy—and there was a strong vote also against that charge. These things show great gain for Mr. White's favor. Indeed, Providence has seen wonderfully for his deliverance from the commencement of his first trial to the present time.

In regard to your remarks in reference to seduction, I have nothing to say, inasmuch as Mr. White has been entirely acquitted of that charge. Permit me to make a few remarks in reference to the argument which runs through your discussion on which Mr. White ought to be condemned. The argument, briefly is, that even if he is not guilty of seduction or religion and in a church court, where moral character is concerned, a man ought to be condemned on *less evidence*, and on evidence of *a less definite character*, than in a civil court, and that a *minister of the gospel* ought to be condemned on less evidence than another man. This argument needs only to be stated to show its fallacy and injustice. It is at variance with the first and plainest principles of justice—at variance with the fundamental laws of evidence, which rest alike on the same moral principles, whether the adjudication is in a civil or a church court—it is at variance with our Book of Discipline, which says, "the testimony of more than one witness is necessary in order to establish any charge"—it is at variance with the golden rule of Christ; for where is the man who would wish to be sworn down himself by less evidence than is necessary to swear down other people?—it is at variance with the importance of the interests involved in the case of a minister. For if a civil court is right in requiring the definite testimony of the woman in order to impose a small fine, how much more ought the church court to require her definite testimony where a man's personal and ministerial character, and his course and usefulness in after life, all depend upon the issue, as in the present case? The issues are too important to be decided by loose and indefinite statements on the part of the witness. Moreover, there is no reason why a church court should be less careful to protect the innocent than a civil court. When a man asks for the condemnation of a minister on less evidence than other people are condemned on, it is a virtual giving up of the case. And in addition to this, what she does say in reference to "illicit intercourse" is opposed "by the test of time and circumstances," of which you speak. This the defence made to appear by quotations from the testimony, showing that the fœtus was of later date than the time of which she swore to illicit intercourse, stating that that was the only occasion of such intercourse.

You ask for evidence of her being neither "a competent nor a credible witness." Our Book of Discipline, chapter 5th, section 2d, says: "The competency of a witness may be affected by being under church censure for falsehood or perjury." Now the prosecuting witness in this case stands proved, upon the record, guilty of numerous false swearings, among which we notice the following as a specimen:

1st, She swore before the Notary Public *entirely acquitting* Mr. White, *and afterwards she swore* in the Presbytery *criminating* him.

2d, She swore in the Presbytery saying, "I did not at any time take medicine to procure abortion," and afterwards before James Boyd, esq., upon her solemn oath, according to law, affirmed "that Wm. M. White, with intent to procure the miscarriage of the said affiant, did from time to time, between the 6th day of September, 1869, and the 6th of January, 1870, unlawfully administer drugs," &c., &c.

3d, She swore before the Presbytery that Mr. White advised her to take the "tincture of iron" for the benefit of her health, and afterwards on two or three occasions swore that he did it "to procure an abortion."

4th, She swore, on one occasion, "that the taking of the tincture of iron and exercise *helped her*," and on another, "that it was to her great injury.

5th, She swore, at one time, that a certain jump was accidental; and, at another, that it was taken in accordance "with the advice of Mr. White."

6th, She swore in the Presbytery that a certain examination of her person was made *after the jump*, and on the trial court, that it was made *before the jump*.

Such contradiction might be multiplied. I think these ought to be sufficient to satisfy every candid inquirer that her testimony is not credible; yet, in all her swearings, she has not sworn the fœtus to Mr. White, either directly, indirectly, or inferentially, although she gave in testimony which was much more immodest than such an oath would have required.

In reference to the corroborating witness of whom you spoke, permit me to say that it was shown by the new testimony that the peculiar questions sworn to by him were the result of a conversation at that time about the peculiar form of an expurgatory oath which had been administered in that neighborhood, and that there was therefore no relevancy whatever to this case in the setting of those questions. I have before me testimonies to the parts of the testimony which verify all the statements made in this communication.

Mr. White has been a much persecuted and injured man; and he has been prosecuted in the Presbytery with uncommon severity. How does

New Brighton Cutlery Works.

—Mr. Mason, the proprietor of these works

SELECT MISCELLANY.

B. Gratz Brown's Letter of Acceptance of the "Liberal" Nomination for Vice President.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—In reply to the notification of his nomination as Vice President by the Cincinnati Convention, Governor Brown makes the following response:

Executive Office, Jefferson City, May 31, 1872.—Gentlemen: Your letter advising me of the action of the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati has been received, and I return through you my acknowledgement of the honor which has been conferred upon me. I accept the nomination as a candidate for Vice President, and indorse most cordially the resolutions setting forth the principles on which appeal is made to the whole United States. A century is closing upon our experience of Republican government, and while that lapse of time has witnessed the great expansion of our free institutions, yet it has not been without illustrations also of grave dangers to the stability of such a system. Of those successfully encountered it is needless to speak. Of those which remain to menace us the most threatening are provided against as I firmly believe, in the wise and pacific measures proposed by your platform. It has come to be the practice of those elevated to positions of national authority to regard public service not as a public trust, but only as a means to retain power.

This results in substituting mere party organization for government itself, constitutes a control amenable to no laws or moralities, impairs all independent thought, enables the few to rule the many, and makes personal allegiance the road to favor. It requires little forecast to perceive that this will wreck our liberties unless there be interposed a timely reform of administration from its highest to its lowest Station, which shall not only forbid abuses but likewise take away the incentive to their practice. Wearied with the contentions that are carried on in avarice of spoils, the country demands repose; resents the efforts of officials to dragoon it again into partisan hostilities, and will zealously sustain any movement promising assure deliverance from the perils which have been connected with the war. It is safe to say that only those are now to be feared which come of an abuse of victory into permanent estrangement.

The Union is fortified by more power than ever before, and it remains as an imperative duty to cement our nationality by a perfect reconciliation. At the north a widespread sympathy is aroused on behalf of those States of the South which—long after the termination of resistance to rightful federal authority—are still plundered under the guise of loyalty and ostracized over in the name of freedom. Some sense of this feeling is present, too, the recognition that on complete amnesty alone can be fun held a house of any return to constitutional government as a gold, or any development of a more enduring unity and broader national life in the future.

Amnesty, however, to be efficacious must be real not nominal; genuine not evasive. It must carry along with it equal rights as well as equal protection to all, for removal of disabilities to come with enforcement as toothers leaves room for suspicions that pardon is measured by political gain and especially will proferred Clemency be futile in the presence of renewed attempts at prolonging a suspension of the *habeas corpus*, in person's stent resort to martial rather than civil law, in upholding those agencies used to alienate the races when encouraged and instituted, and in preparing another elaborate campaign on a basis of dead issues and arbitrary interventions; all will rightly credit such conduct as but a mockery of amnesty, and demand an administration which can give better warrant of honesty in the great work of reconstruction and reform. The array of sectional interests in a republic so widespread as ours is never entirely safe from serious conflict. The se become still more dangerous when complicated with questions of taxation, where unequal burdens are believed to be imposed on one part at the expense of another part. It was a bold as well as admirable policy in the interest of present as well as future tranquility to withdraw the decision of industrial and revenue matters from the virtual arbitration of an electoral college, chosen with a single animating purpose of party ascendancy, and refer them for a more direct popular expression to each Congressional district.

Instead of being muzzled by some evasive declaration, the country is thereby invited to its frankest utterance, and sections which would revolt at being denied a voice, out of deference to others' success would be content to acquiesce in a general judgment honestly elicited. If local government be, as it undoubtedly is, the most wise principle of our institutions, much advance will be made towards re-establishing it by enabling the people to pass upon questions so nearly affecting their well being dispassionately through their local representatives. The precipitancy which would force a controlling declaration on tax or tariff through a Presidential candidacy is only a disguised form of centralization, tending in hazardous reaches of executive influence. A concussion would be much more impartially determined, and with less disturbance to trade and finance, by appealing to the most truthful and diversified local expression. Industrial issues can be thus likewise emancipated from the power of great monopolies, each canvass made to determine its own instruction, and each representative held to fidelity toward his immediate constituents. These are the most prominent features of that general concert of action which proposes to replace the present administration by one now in sympathy with the aspirants of the masses of our countrymen.

Of course such concert cannot be attained by thrusting every minor or past difference into the foreground, and it will be for the people therefore to determine whether these objections are of such magnitude and present urgency as to justify them in differ ng on other adjustments until the country shall be first restored to a free suffrage, uninfluenced by official dictation, and ours becomes in fact a free republic, released from apprehension of a central domination. Without referring in detail to the various other propositions embraced in the resolutions of the Convention, but seeing how they contemplate a restoration of power to the people, peace to the nation, purity to the Government, that they condemn the attempt to establish an ascendancy of military over civil rule, and affirm with explicitness the maintenance of equal freedom to all citizens irrespective of race, previous condition or pending disabilities, I have only to pledge again my sincere co-operation. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, yours.

B. GRATZ BROWN.

INTERESTING CALCULATIONS.—The study of figures has ever been one of the most popular and carefully attended to in our public schools. A pupil who is proficient in figures always receives much commendation—there are problems, however, that the most perfect arithmeticians cannot solve. Nearly one-third of the sewing machines in use in this country to-day are made by the Singer Company. Who will attempt to calculate the number of stitches made by them daily? Who can make an approximate guess as to the number of persons who day by day use the Singer? The fact that this machine is represented in so large a percentage of houses in the United States is the best recommendation it can have Straw & Morton, No. 24 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

How Virginians Punished Scolds

The Boston *Globe* says: A Mr. Thomas Hartley, a connection of Gov. Endicott, of Massachusetts, made a visit to Virginia in 1634. In writing to the Governor, on June 4th of that year, he felicitates himself on the fact that he has been allowed to see how people in Virginia deport themselves, "in their families, their churches, and their courts." He was particularly impressed by that peculiar institution, the ducking school—a device which the Virginian colonists, it seemed, learned in England, to keep women from fully and freely expressing their opinions of each other and of the male sex. Mr. Hartley was evidently a gentleman who desired to keep woman "in her appropriate sphere," and he gravely says of the male Virginians:

"They have a law which reads somewhat in this wise: Whereas it is a sinn and a shame for scolding and lying tongues to be left to run loose as is too often the way amongst women, be it therfore enacted that any woman who shall, after being warned three several times by ye church, persist in excessive scolding or backbiting her neighbors, shall be brought before ye Magistrate for examination, and if ye offence be fairly proved upon her, shee shall be taken by an officer appointed for ye purpose, to ye nearest pond or deepe streame of water, and there in the presence of said Magistrate and of her accusers, be publicly ducked by said officer in ye waters of sd ponn or streame until shee shall make a solemn promist yt shee'l never sin in like manner again."

Mr. Hartley was immensely edified by witnessing a shining example of the beneficial operation of the law; and we quote the remainder of the letter in full:

"The day before yesterday, at two of ye clock in ye afternoon, I saw this punishment given to one Belsey, wife of John Tucker, who by ye violence of her tongue had made his house and ye neighborhood uncomfortable. She was taken to ye pond negr where I am sojourning by ye magistrate and ye minister. Mr Cotton, who had frequently admonished her and a large number of people. They had a machine for ye purpose ye belonged to ye parish, and which I was told had been so used three times this summer. It is a platform with four small rollers or wheels and two upright posts between which works a lever by a rope fastened to its shorter or heavier end. At ye end of ye longer arm is fixed a stool upon which said Belsey was fastened by her waist, her gown tied and fastened around her. The machine we then moved up to ye edge of ye pond, ye rope was slackened by ye officer, and ye woman was allowed to go down under ye water for ye space of half a minute. Belsey had a stout stomach, and would not yield until she had allowed herself to be ducked five several times. At length she cried piteously, "Let me go! let me go! by God's help I'll sin no more." Then they drew back ye machine, untied ye ropes, and let her walk home in her wetted clothes, a hopefully penitent woman.

"Methought such a reformer of women would might be of use in some parts of Massachusetts Bay, for I've been troubled many times by the clatter of ye scalding tongues of women yt like ye clack of ye mill, sel. dom cease from morning till night.

"I expect to stay here about the space of a moon yet, when I shall go in a vessel from Jamestown to Salem, where I shall have ye honor of saluting Mr. Williams as ye humble and most ob't servant.

THOMAS HARTLEY."

"Governor Endicott"

It seems that Mr. Thomas Hartley's pious wish that the ducking stool should be imported into Massachusetts was gratified; and the writer of the article in the *Record* gives us a wood cut representing the Massachusetts variety of this ingenious contrivance for promoting the peace of families. It must be confessed that Massachusetts was as usual a little ahead of Virginia in civilization. An arm chair was here substituted for the stool, and our Puritan ladies had thus a slight advantage over their erring sisters of Virginia.

A good One on Butler.

A rather amusing story is in circulation at the expense of the eminent gentleman from Massachusetts, commonly called "Old Strabismus." At the President's levee the other night, which was densely crowded, an old lady from the interior, somewhere, in fainting condition, requested her husband to get her an ice.

"Can't be did," responded "hub," in some irritation; "There ain't no refreshments here."

"Don't believe it. Didn't we get ndenty at Belkmap's the other night?" the good woman said angerly. Now go and get me an ice and some lemonade."

"I tell you don't be a fool; there ain't no refreshments everybody says so," grunted the lord and master.

"You are quite mistaken, sir," said the Hon. S. S. Cox, who happened to be near, and who never misses an opportunity to put in a good joke, "the President always provides substantially. There is his butler whose business it is to show the ladies to the supper room," and the Hon. jester pointed to Gen. Butler. "You'll find him a little stuck up, cross, but you mustn't mind that, tell him you want terrapins."

This was said so gravely that the two struggled through the crowd to where the General stood talking to some ladies.

"Say, mister, are you the butler?" said the man.

"I'm General Butler," replied Old Strabismus, pleasantly, thinking the two some country people filled with admiration of his greatness.

"I don't care whether you are Gen. Butler or not, my wife wants some terrapins and lemonade."

"Sir?" snorted old B. in amazement and disgust.

"Oh, don't take on airs old cock. Come now, hurry up with them terrapins."

"You must be drunk, sir! you must be drunk."

"No he ain't," screamed the wife—he's a Knight Templar; he ain't drunk, but I guess you are."

Roars of laughter greeted this, in which Mr. Cox was forced to join. Gen. Butler reddened in the face, and began puffing his cheeks out in a most violent manner.

"I don't understand this most violent conduct. What do you want sir what do you want?"

"Terrapins, I tell you."

"What do you take me for, you cussed fool?" roared Benjamin.

"You call me a cussed fool and I'll hit you on the snout," screamed the man."

At this juncture an officer of the police seized the belligerent husband and led him away, amid much laughter. Butler, turning suddenly saw the mischief-maker.

"I say, Cox, did you do that?"

"Well, yes, I'm afraid I did."

"Well, I owe you the terrapins, and I'll pay you, mind that—I'll pay you."

And the two walked lovingly away.

☞ Mrs. Brown's pretty Irish waitress got married the other day. "And I hear you are going to Australia with your husband, Kitt," said her mistress. "Are you not afraid of such a long, dangerous voyage?" Well, ma'am, that's his look out; I belong to him now, an' if anything happens to me, sure it'll be his loss not mine."

☞ Habitual constipation leads to the following results: Inflamation of the kidneys, sick and nervous headaches, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, piles, loss of appetite and strength; all of which may be avoided by being regular in your habits, and taking, say one of *Parson's Purgative Pills* nightly, for four or six weeks.

A Storm At Sea.

Our ship danced like a wherry, and drove under close-reefed topsails twelve knots an hour. Standing on the quarter-deck, no one dared leave his hold of rope or rail, lest the wind should whiff him off into the sea. The great waves gathered behind us and piled slowly up, until it seemed as if they must come aboard, and finally, when the stern of the old ship caught the lift of the swell and rose to receive it, we went up until we overlooked the gray, driven tumult as from a tower. And then from the crest of the wave we seemed to rush like coasters on a hill-side, as the waters let us down into the valley of foam and bewilderment. The complication of motions, that of the wave receding yet carrying us with it forward, and the swing-like motion of rising and falling, not as a ship rolls and plunges in an ordinary sea, but with a sweep of hundreds of feet in every motion and a descent of forty feet—a sidelong roll and a headlong rush; motions wild, unrestrained, in which we are the most helpless of all created things, in which successive dooms chase each other past us as if we were too trivial to be destroyed; the driving, riotous billows, their summits crushed into foam by the weight of the gale, and the foam draggled along the black water, till it seemed all froth and yeast; every pinnacle that sprang up where two waves met, driven away in spray, cut down, leveled as instantly as raised; no combing waves there, for no wave could rise to comb, only great hills of water, crystalline with wavelets, streaked with spun foam, rushing past us with locomotive speed, out of the mist and spray-filled space behind into the mystery as deep before: and our ship a dancing trifle on this infinitude of immensities, the wild water pouring over her bows one moment and climbing up at the stern to deluge the quarter-deck the next—this was the tempest I had been longing to see, and I watched it hours together insatiate. No use to talk to me of sea painting after that! The muddy undulations of a Vandervelde, the harbor sublimities of a Stanfield, the opalescent magic of a Turner, are equally far, because infinitely far, from the power and sublimity of a gale on the wide ocean.—*W. J. Stillman, in Atlantic Monthly.*

Celestial Space.

When astronomers assure us that the diameter of the circles which the planets describe in their perpetual revolutions round the sun, are millions of miles—how is it possible for the mind to take in an idea of the space or room in which such globes as those of eighty and ninety thousands of miles in diameter are running thirty times more rapidly than a cannon ball, without the slightest interference with others?

Space—without limit! There is no boundary, no barrier, no precipitous termination, but space for ever and ever, and there the intellect leaves the pursuit—the brain of man cannot grasp it!

But there is something more perplexing in the belief that interminable space is filled with billions, aye, countless organized worlds, beyond all human computation, far excelling our own in grandure of proportions, physical resources and beauty, so immensely distant no telescope can ever survey those on the nearest border of that celestial space which they occupy; and yet still beyond and beyond so far that the light they send abroad at the speed of one hundred and ninety-two millions of years to come will not then have reached us—and then again there are globes infinitely multiplied beyond. Space, then, is a field in which the Almighty displays the majesty of His supreme power.

Grateful Greetings.

The heart that is made glad rejoices with uncommon joy the sick man who has been restored to health feels hi- heart warm with gratitude in the renewal of that life, and he bestows his *grateful feelings* upon those who have been instrumental in the work of restoration. We ask those who have been benefitted by *Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure* to speak of its virtues far and wide, sound its praises long and loud, until every sufferer in the land has heard of its extraordinary merits. There is no use in disputing its efficacy. Its cures, its principles of action, its scientific combination, will at once set to flight all biased and mercinary opposition. The cures it has made, the long experience of Dr. Keyser in the compounding of medicine, his success as a practitioner in lung diseases, all stamp it as a reliable and extraordinary medicine, whose equal has never yet been compounded.

The doctor's cures, in Pittsburgh alone, are numerous and reliable.—But, what is of more value to the consumptive than all this is the hope and prospect of cure after all the ordinary means have failed. Try *Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure*. Sold at 167 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, at $1.50 per bottle, or four for $5. Private office, back of the store, from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m., except Sunday and Tuesday.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Blood is the very essence of life and health. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve and integument. The stomach is the apparatus—the arteries the distributors and the intestines the channels by which the waste matter is carried off. Upon the stomach and bowels, these medicines act simultaneously. 25cts per box or pot. 183

☞ *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* may be used to advantage where any Pain Killer is desirable. In cases of severe cramps and pains in the stomach, it is undoubtedly the best article that can be used.

☞ *The Liberal Christian*, edited by the Rev. Dr. Bellows, has this hearty testimony to bear of Horace Greeley: "At home in the city and country, and on both sides of the continent; with all the qualities of the Yankee—simple as shrewd, and shrewd as simple; good natured as a healthy child, and passionate as the same on occasions; a wide lover of his species, and a tremendous hater of many of its individual varieties; open as the day, and instructable as the night; devoted to principle when not absorbed by measure; strong as a giant when some political Delilah has not shorn his locks in her lap; so pure that dirt wont stick to him, which makes him too free in going into it; not to be known by his associates, because quite superior to many of them; capable of a super-human frankness and a Trappian silence—certainly America finds in him at this moment its most characteristic representative. He is the American *par ex cellence*.'

☞ Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., in his book on chronic diseases, says in regard to his Golden Medical Discovery, with which our readers are familiar, "from its wonderful power over Consumption of the Lungs I had thought strongly of calling it my Consumptive Cure; but, from the fact that it is a perfect specific for the sore throat and hoarseness to which ministers and other public speakers and singers are subject, and also for *Bronchitis, and all severe Coughs*, and is an invaluable remedy for all diseases of the Liver, and also as a Blood Purifier, I decided not to apply to it a name which might mislead and prevent its use in other diseases for which it is so admirably adapted.

"It will cure a cough in one half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it not by drying it up but by removing the cause—subduing the irretation and healing the affected parts."

This valuable medicine is sold by all first class druggists. 574

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May 1.6m

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CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one
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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE
FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
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CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
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HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
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COLD CHILLS, AGUE, CHILLS.
The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS), as quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. *Fifty cents per bottle.* Sold by Druggists.

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STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES.
SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Eruptions on the Face, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Scaldness, Pimples, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scurfiness, and Dryness of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system on a thousand of the RESOLVENT. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.
Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.
Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.
Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these BITTERS.
Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Typesetters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week, as a Preventive
Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark colored vitiated matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.
Scrofula, or King's Evil. White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.
Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.
The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.
The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safe-guard in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.
Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed.
Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wineglassful. Eat good nourishing food, such as beefsteak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
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IMPORTED PURCHERON HORSE
NAPOLEON.

THIS Horse was selected at a large Fair held in Bernay, France, March 1869 and was imported on the steamship Lafayette, May 7th, 1869.
He is a dark, dappled grey, 16½ hands high, and weighs 1400 lbs., and is eight years old. He will stand the present season at the Farm of C. P. Ball, East Carmel, Middleton tp., Col. county, Ohio.
Insurance $25 00. For further particulars address CHAS P. BALL.
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march20,3m.

$10 A DAY to sell Dorman's Little Gem Linen & Card Marker. A sample with our name sent by mail on receipt of $1.25. Circulars free. Address U. S. M'f'g Co 67 W. Lombard st., Baltimore. Agents wanted everywhere.
[apr17,3m.

A Word to You, Friend!!

FOR GOOD COFFES,
FOR GOOD TEAS,
FOR GOOD SUGARS,
FOR GOOD SPICES,
FOR GOOD FLOUR,
FOR GOOD FEED,
FOR GOOD TOBACCO,
FOR GOOD CIGARS,
FOR EVERYTHING GOOD
IN THE
Grocery and Provision Line,
AND AT PRICES THAT CAN'T
BE BEAT IN **BEAVER** OR ELSEWHERE.
GO TO
S. SNITGER & CO.'S,
3d Street, BEAVER, PA.
jan10'72-1y

James H. Rankin,
DEALER IN
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
CUTTLERY, PLATED WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
Japannese and Plain Fine Ware,
WITH EVERYTHING NECESSARY FOR
HOUSEKEEPERS.
Call and see our stock and learn our prices.
No. 6th St., (Late St. Clair St.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
nov1-1y

Miscellaneous.

New pring Goods!

AT

CRERY & Co's

Street eaver, Pa.

o:——

oid Infer Goods."

o:——

New Millienery Goods:

And NEW RAW GOODS,
Dolly Vard HATS & BONNETS,
Trimmed HATS & BONNETS,
Untrimed HATS & BONNETS;
RIBBONS, all widths & colors;
FLOWERS, all the new shades;
Ruffing, Puffs, Tucking, & Embroidery,
TOURT PARASOLS;
SUN UMBRELAS,
HOSIERY.
GLOVES and NOTIONS,
CARPETS,
CURTINS,
OIL CLOTHS,
BAZAR CUT PIER PATTERNS.

o:——

ALSO ADD

CAMBRIC, Whit LINEN, BUFF LIN

ds that may appr during the Season

T

EERY & CO'S.

BEAVER, PA.

VINEGR BITTERS
VEGETABLE — FREE FROM — ALCOHOL
PURE — D. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA — BRIEF
VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor RumWhiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., the least the upperson to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating bothmind and body. They are easy of administration prompt in their action, certain in their results, and reliable in all forms of disease.
No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, nd remain long unwell, provided their bones are nt destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulder, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.
For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.
They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.
For Skin Diseases. Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils Carbuncles, Ring-Worm, Scurfs, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurvy, and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system on a thousand of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few bottles will be found in every person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for
Kidney & Bladder Complaints, Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brickdust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and pain in the small of the back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.
WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for WORMS, Pin, Tape, or Seat.
Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.
NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1865.
DR. RADWAY.—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of Sarsaparillian, and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor I had was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. CHARLES E. KELSEY.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Malden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.
apr17, 72-1y.

DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Malden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.
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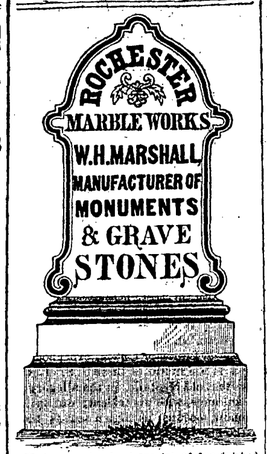
Miscellaneous.



We have on hand a large lot of fine finished work, which we are selling cheaper than any other firm in the county or State. Persons wishing to erect Monuments, Head and Foot Stones this spring, now is the time to get a bargain. Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee satisfaction both as to workmanship and prices.
Also Grind Stones and Fixtures always on hand. [apr10-6m

ALLEGHENY CITY
STAIR-BUILDING
AND
WOOD-TURNING SHOP.
Newels, Balusters, Hand Rails, with all *Joints cut* and *bolted*, ready to hang furnished on short notice WILLIAM PEOPLES,
mar6;1y] Cor. Webster St. & Graham alley.

$1,000 REWARD!
A reward of One Thousand Dollars will be paid to any Physician who will produce a medicine that will supply the wants of the people better than the article known as
DR. FAHRNEY'S
Celebrated Blood Cleanser or Panacea.
It must be a better Cathartic a better Alterative, a better Sudorific, a better Diuretic, a better Tonic and in every way better than the Panacea a. No matter how long it has been in use or how lately discovered. Above all it must not contain anything NOT PURELY VEGETABLE
—:o:—
$500 REWARD!!
A reward of Five Hundred Dollars will be paid for a medicine that will permanently cure more cases of Costiveness Constipation Piles or Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Jaundice Rheumatism, Gout Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever Tetter Salt Rheum, Boils Tumors, Pimples Tetter Sore Eyes in the Loins, Side and Head and *Female Complaints* than

DR. FAHRNEY'S
BLOOD CLEANSER OR PANACEA,
which is used more extensively by practicing physicians than any other popular medicine known.
☞ Prepared by P. FAHRNEY'S Bros. & Co., Waynesboro, Pa., and D. P. FAHRNEY, Chicago Price $2 per bottle. For sale by Wholesale and Retail Dealers, and by JOHN MOORE, Druggists Beaver, Pa. (ly12-1y.

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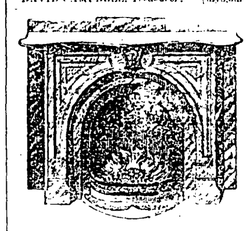
No. 64 FOURTH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH PA.
Incorporated by Act of Legislature.
CAPITAL, - - $100,000
PRIVILEGE, - $500 000
Depositors secured by Real Estate Investments exclusively.

Six Per Cent. Interest
Paid to Depositors on the Compounding Principle.
All communications will receive prompt reply.
JAMES T. BRADY, *President.*
DAVID CAMPBELL, *Treasurer.* [my8,6m



CO-OPERATIVE
FOUNDRY
ASSOCIATION,
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

STOVES.
HOLLOW WARE
AND A SPLENDID
Assortment of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
SAMPLE AND SALES ROOMS,
Reevs' Brick Block,
NEAR
BEAVER FALLS CUTLERY
May 1, 3m

ALPS INSURANCE COMPANY
OF ERIE, PA.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Asssets. Oct. 9, '71,	311,948 29
Liabilities, - - - -	5.200 00

O. NOBLE, *President.* J. P. VINCENT, Vice Pt.
H. W. Woods Tre